Volume 159 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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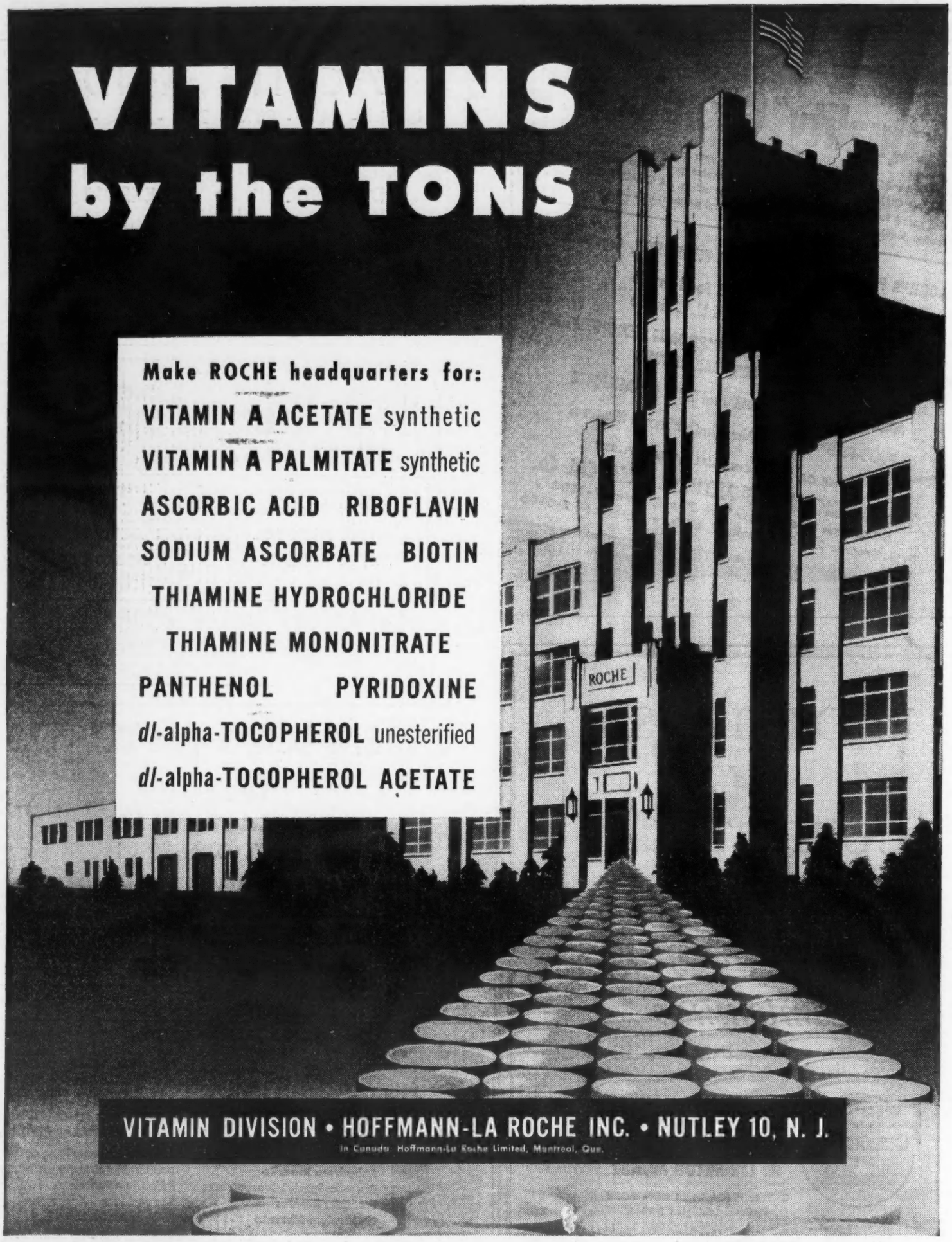

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Fertilizer Probe Group Hearings Start Feb. 20

The public hearings of the fertilizer subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture on the fertilizer supply for 1951 will get underway February 20, it has been announced by Representative Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, chairman of the subcommittee.

The group will direct its attention primarily into the situation on sulphur and sulphuric acid. In this connection, Mr. Abernethy said that he had requested Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to wait until the information brought out in the subcommittee hearings is available to his staff before issuing allocation orders on sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Preliminary surveys appear to indicate, Mr. Abernethy said, that supplies of all fertilizers, except those requiring sulphur or sulphuric acid in their manufacture, may be slightly larger this year than last. Whether they will be large enough to make possible the increased production aimed at in the defense mobilization program is yet to be determined, he added.

Sulphuric Acid Plants Closed

Information reaching the committee is that a number of sulphuric acid plants supplying material for fertilizer have already been forced to close down because of lack of sulphur and that many others have been notified that future deliveries of sulphur will be seriously curtailed. This will very soon make itself felt in decreased supplies of phosphatic and mixed fertilizers, Mr. Abernethy said.

In addition to exploring the immediate sulphur prospects, the committee will also develop information on the various possibilities for improving the long rang supply of sulphur by utilization of such sources as pyrites, sour gas, industrial wastes and gases, gypsum, and other materials.

Chemical Industry Group Meeting Set for Feb. 27

A meeting of the chemical industry advisory committee has been tentatively scheduled for February 27 by the National Production Authority to discuss the proposed general allocation order for chemicals, now being drawn up for issuance next month (OPD 2/12/51).

Several changes in the membership of the committee from the form in which it was composed last October are being made by NPA, in accordance with the regulations now governing the makeup of such committees and the names of the new members will be made public at the time of the meeting.

Sulphur is scheduled to be the first product to go under allocation under the general order, to be followed shortly thereafter with sulphuric acid and, possibly, major chemicals in acute short supply.

Senate Committee Begins Tidelands Hearings Today

The senate committee on interior and insular affairs starts hearings today on pending legislation relating to development of the resources of the tidelands. The hearings will continue for three days, and, starting March 7, the committee will conduct an investigation of the fuels industry, including coal, petroleum, hydroelectric power, and natural gas.

There have been a number of bills introduced this session, as in previous years, for restoration of title to the oil-rich tidelands in the states, but the hearings scheduled by the committee will be limited to the administration's bill S. J. Res. 20, providing for interim administration of the tidelands by the federal government pending final disposition of the title question by congress.

Export Curb Extension Seen

A bill to extend the life of the export control act for another two years is expected to be introduced in the senate shortly on behalf of the Administration by Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina. Under existing law, the authority to restrict exports is due to expire June 30. Ordinarily, congress has been extending the law for one year at a time. In view of the likelihood that controls over exports will be just as necessary a year from now as they are now, the two-year extension is to be sought.

Price Trend Goes Up Some More

The general price ceiling leaks, of course. Otherwise, certain politically useful groups would suffer from claustrophobia. So, prices are still being advanced; and the price-holder-in-chief says that that will go on for some months.

There was an increase last week in the number of price changes made in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs: the total was sixty. But, largely because of the general and specific ceilings, the proportion of advances fell from 60.8 percent to 38.3 percent. Chemicals, in the general sense of the term, were not in the price "movie." The biggest upping was done by eggs, with a bit of help from essential oils. Domestic oil of peppermint and menthol were on the downside. The reductions were mostly in spices, with rolled-back domestic crude vegetable oils a close second.

The overall index number got another boost of 0.5 point, making its ascent since the middle of last year 31.8 points, or almost 26.3 percent.

It was evident in some areas that the price ceiling could not be beneficial to consumers. Sellers who had kept their prices down over the turn of the year were unable to replenish supplies within those price ranges. They had to go out of the market, and their customers were out on a very frail limb. One result of that situation was the earnest petitioning of the price stabilizers for exemptions which would realistically deal with the trend of price views in foreign regions of supply.

Shortages of important basic materials got no better. In some ways they worsened in the sulphur and benzol lines. The latter is being allocated by producers, with as much satisfaction as the inadequate supply affords. Official control of both benzol and sulphur, including sulphuric acid, is generally expected to be applied shortly. Consumers' views of such a step are not wholly that it would effect an improvement. The opinion follows a feeling that affairs go along better now when the application of certificates of necessity and defense orders is kept at a minimum.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 16, 1951	Feb. 9, 1951	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
152.9	152.4	121.1	120.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3

DiSalle Sets Cottonseed, Soybean, Corn Oil Ceilings

Price Director Michael V. DiSalle set ceiling prices for cottonseed, soybean and corn oils February 12. The action, taken in Ceiling Price Regulation No. 6, marked the first price order to establish specific dollars and cents ceilings on an industry-wide basis.

The move was in line with Mr. DiSalle's recent promise that new orders, tailored to meet special industry conditions, would follow the general price freeze order issued last January 26. Previously, cottonseed, soybean and corn oils prices were controlled by the freeze regulation, which permitted manufacturers to charge the highest price received for their products between December 19 and January 25.

Aim of Order

The order is aimed at eliminating the wide range of prices for the oil products throughout affected industries, according to Mr. DiSalle, and "to establishd a workable system of price relationships for the entire industry under existing conditions." The regulation sets uniform, industry-wide prices, adjusted for various sales areas. They are:—Crude cottonseed oil, valley basis, 23½ cents per pound; crude soybean oil, 20½ cents, f.o.b. Decatur, Ill., and crude corn oil, 24½ cents, midwestern mills.

Mr. DiSalle pointed out that the new prices represent some reduction from the highest prices prevailing during the base period. But, he said, "We believe the prices set by this order will allow the industry a fair and equitable margin of profit on their sales."

Science Foundation Board Submits Names for Director

The National Science Foundation Board held its third meeting February 13 and 14 and drew up a new slate of candidates for consideration by President Truman in the selection of a director for the foundation. The slate was forwarded to the President without the names being revealed.

In announcing the work of the two-day meeting, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, chairman of the executive committee of the board, explained that this was the second list of men that has been recommended for appointment because the candidates recommended to the President at the previous meeting on January 3 turned out to be unavailable.

The board appointed temporary committees to initiate the work of the four divisions of the foundation authorized by the science foundation act. These divisions are medical research; mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences; biological sciences, and scientific personnel and education. These committees are to survey the needs of the country in these four fields. The next meeting of the board is March 8 to 9.

Lead and Antimony Inventories Limited

Two orders limiting inventories of lead and antimony or materials containing these metals to sixty days' supply or "a practical minimum working" supply, whichever is less, were issued February 16 by the National Production Authority. The orders (M-38 and M-39) were made effective immediately.

At the same time NPA urged United States firms to initiate long-term antimony import contracts to augment the present supply and to increase productive capacity in foreign countries with a view to insuring a continuing larger supply for this country.

The new orders require reports showing production, distribution, importation, use and inventories of both metals. NPA said many defense needs are for primary antimony, and it urged industry to step up antimony-lead scrap recovery to reduce demand by industries for primary antimony.

Zinc Scrap Curbs

Earlier on in the week the agency issued an order (M-37) limiting zinc scrap inventories and regulating scrap toll agreements. The effect of the action will be to forestall excessive conversion of scrap into slab zinc at the expense of the zinc dust supply, NPA said. A toll agreement is an arrangement whereby the owner of scrap material enters into a pact to have his scrap converted and retains title to it after the process is completed.

The zinc order, which became effective immediately, prohibits delivery or acceptance of zinc scrap for converting, remelting or making other arrangements whereby the owner would retain title after the processing, unless authority to do so is obtained from NPA.

Antibiotics Rules Revised

The Food and Drug Administration amended its regulations covering the certification of antibiotics February 15 to permit the marketing of a new product, bacitracin ophthalmic. The amendment was effective immediately. The regulations state that the life potency of the preparation shall be stated on the label as twelve months from the date of certification and shall be packed in containers of not less than 5,000 units.

Trade Pact Hearings Set

The senate finance committee will open hearings February 22 on H. R. 1612 extending the trade agreements act for another three-year period beginning next June 12. The house passed the bill February 7 with amendments restoring so-called "peril-point" provisions of 1948 and prohibiting the extension of any concessions in future agreements to Russian or Soviet-dominated countries.

Sulphur, Carbon Black Export Rules Tightened

The Office of International Trade moved last week to further restrict the exportation of sulphur, carbon black, and a number of other chemical and related industry products in a series of amendments to the export control regulations announced in "Current Export Bulletin No. 607."

Effective March 10, the agency announced that sulphur (crude, crushed, ground, refined, sublimed, and flowers), and carbon black of either the contact or furnace type may no longer be exported under a dollar limit (DL) license without prior approval by OIT. The DL license covers shipments of materials destined for special projects abroad that have been approved by the government.

As a result of the action just taken, shipments of these two products not only will have to be under validated licenses, since they are on the positive list, but also there must be special approval by OIT. Applicants for DL license must file form IT-375 with the calling for more detailed information than is otherwise required on forms for positive list commoditics.

Enduse Data Rule

Two other important actions taken by OIT related to enduse data required for shipments going to group R destinations, and the addition of several chemical products to the positive list.

Several weeks ago the OIT announced a tightening of the regulations covering shipments to group R destinations, effective March 1 so as to require the filing of an ultimate consignee and enduse statement along with the application for license to export. This has now been modified as to applications covering commoditics which are added to the positive list subsequent to March 1.

Persons who file applications covering such commodities prior to March 30 may submit, in lieu of the consignee and enduse statement, any available documentary evidence emanating from the consignee which will support the representations provided by such statement; for example, copy of the purchase order, letter of credit, or similar documents.

Products Needing Licenses

The additions to the positive list, are made effective as of February 20. After that date, validated licenses will be required for shipment of any of the following products to group R destinations:—

Shellac (bleached and unbleached); copper ore and concentrates; nickel ore, concentrates, and matte; adipic acid; polystyrene resins and copolymers; phthalic anhydride-type alkyd resins and other alkyd resins; cellulose acetate molding powders; granules, and pellets; silica gel; mixtures of dichenyl and diphenyl oxide urea; cellulose acetate, flake, waste, and scraps, not plasticized; and the following medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the biological fields:—serums, antitoxins, and toxoids, for human use; vaccines for human use; agar-agar; glandular products, n.e.s., and all forms of biologics for animal and veterinary use.

Tungsten Concentrates Distribution Controlled

Temporary controls on the distribution of tungsten concentrates were announced February 15 by the Defense Minerals Administration. An interim emergency order, MO-14, makes it mandatory for suppliers of this product to deliver tungsten concentrates to a consuming firm when the supplier has been instructed to do so by DMA. The measure will soon be superseded by a longer-term plan for allocation of tungsten concentrates.

The action was necessary to provide for government control of the distribution of the available supplies of tungsten concentrates, Administrator James Boyd said. "The demand for tungsten concentrates is such that several consuming firms have been unable to obtain this material in quantities sufficient to meet the demands for military and essential civilian requirements.

The order does not apply to any other tungsten product except tungsten concentrates. Tungsten metal and other tungsten products are currently controlled by order M-30 of the National Production Authority.

CMRA Maps Details For Feb. 28 Program

The Chemical Market Research Association, which meets February 28 at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago has announced the details of its program. The theme of the meeting will be "Surface Active Agents in 1951."

The morning session will cover "Functions and Characteristics of Synthetic Detergents and Soaps, Plus the Effects of the Changing Raw Materials Picture." H. E. Bramston-Cook, vice-president of Oronite Chemical Company, will discuss "Synthetic Detergents," and Foster D. Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., will talk on "Soaps." Luncheon is scheduled at 12:30 p. m.

"Applications of Various Surface Active Agents and Their Prospects in 1951" will provide the overall topic for talks and the panel discussion scheduled for the afternoon session. L. H. Flett, of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will make some introductory remarks. W. L. Rippeteau, of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, will follow with a discussion of "Industrial Cleaning Compounds."

Cationic Agents

"Cationic Agents" will be the subject of a talk by V. Dvorkovitz, of Diversey Corporation. J. A. Barr, jr., of Armour & Co., will speak on "Flotation Agents." J. H. Reed, of Diamond Alkali Corporation, will report on "Silicate Builders." J. C. Harris, of Monsanto Chemical Company, will discuss "Phosphate Builders," and D. H. Terry, of General Aniline & Film Corporation, will report on "Textile Agents." A discussion period will conclude the session.

A social hour is scheduled at 5 p. m., followed by the dinner at 6:30 p. m. Col. Rhys Davies, the dinner speaker, will talk on "What Is Next in World Affairs." Col. Davies will be introduced by J. M. Gillet, of Victor Chemical Works.

US Intensified Strategic Minerals Search in 1950

Intensive efforts to locate critically needed strategic minerals, including manganese, uranium, and vanadium, featured the work of the Geological Survey during the past year, the agency said in its annual report for the fiscal year 1950.

Exploration for uranium and vanadium deposits in the Colorado Plateau continued on a large scale with funds supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission, it was stated. Plans for the immediate future included detailed studies of the resources of more than twelve strategic minerals.

Breakdown of Metals Sought

Copper, lead and zinc were the chief minerals investigated in twenty-nine projects in various states; manganese, chromite, and other ferro-alloys were investigated in nine projects in seven states; and iron ore deposits were studied in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Utah. Other metals investigated included mercury, gold and silver.

Among the non-metals, the chief emphasis was on phosphate deposits in Florida, Idaho, and Montana; beryllium, mica, and other pegmatite minerals in the Black Hills and the eastern and Rocky Mountain States; potash in New Mexico; talc in New York and Vermont; and monazite in the Southeastern States. Attention was also focused on bentonite, and other clays, bauxite, and various other nonmetallic commodities.

British Industries Fair Slated April 30-May 11

A full range of chemical products representing nearly all of the leading British chemical companies will be featured at the 1951 British Industries Fair, to be held April 30 to May 11 in London and Birmingham, England. The chemicals section and allied products, which will be presented in London's Olympia Hall, will include displays of new types of anti-corrosion products, soil fumigants, new fluorescent compounds and a variety of laboratory and mass production equipment.

Blaw-Knox Completes Shell 'Epon' Resin Unit

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has completed construction of a manufacturing unit for Shell Chemical Corporation at Houston, Tex., to produce "Epon" resins, condensation products of acetone phenol and epichlorohydrin. The plant consists of a three-story process building and auxiliary facilities.

Davison Research Director

Dr. Paul W. Bachman has been named director of research and development of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Bachman has been with the company since 1949, joining Davison as manager of development planning after service with Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Spain Gets $3,500,000 Credit For Purchase of Fertilizers

The Export-Import Bank has advanced a credit of $3,500,000 to Spain for the purchase of fertilizers, and $700,000 for equipment, machinery and parts necessary to complete a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, it was announced by the bank February 13. The credits are part of an overall credit of $12,200,000 that has been extended to Spain.

The announcement stated that the fertilizer credit will assist Spain to revive her agricultural output and become less dependent upon foreign sources of supply for foodstuffs in which she has, in the past, been self-sufficient. The $700,000 credit for the fertilizer plant is in favor of the Sociedad Iberica del Nitrogeno, a private Spanish corporation founded in 1923 and one of the major producers of nitrogenous fertilizers in Spain.

Inquiries relating to the commodities and equipment eligible for financing under the credits should be addressed to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Monsanto Co. Promotes Willis, Miller and Steahly

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed W. P. Willis, jr., plant manager of the concern's plant at Santa Clara, Calif. L. W. Miller has been named to succeed Mr. Willis as branch manager of the special products division at Los Angeles, Calif. The company has also promoted Dr. George W. Steahly to the position of group leader in Monsanto's organic research department at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Willis has been with the Monsanto organization since 1941 when he was employed by I. F. Laucks, Inc., as a research chemist at Seattle, Wash. Laucks was acquired by Monsanto in 1944. Mr. Miller, who has been serving as senior sales representative of the special products department at Los Angeles, joined Laucks in 1939 as a member of the coatings sales department at Los Angeles. Dr. Steahly joined Monsanto in 1941 as a research chemist.

Koppers Names Vice-Pres.

C. A. Kral, Chilean management representative for Koppers Company at Concepcion, Chile, since September, 1949, has been appointed a vice-president in Koppers engineering and construction division.

Koppers supervised the construction of a new integrated steel mill near Concepcion for the Pacific Steel Company of Chile and is continuing to give supervisory assistance in the operation of the plant for a period of years. Mr. Kral will now become Koppers representative on the board of directors of Pacific Steel Company, replacing W. C. Snyder, jr., vice-president in charge of the metallurgical department of Koppers engineering and construction division, whose duties keep him in this country a majority of the time.

Pharmaceutical Contact Group Meets Mar. 15-16

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the ADMA and the APMA will hold a two-day meeting March 15 and 16 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., Frank O. Taylor, chairman, has announced.

One of the important matters to receive attention will be a proposed standardization of anti-anemic liver preparations by assay for their vitamin B_{12} content. Mr. Taylor said that it is expected at this time that the committee will be able to agree upon some useful recommendations to the USP revision committee based upon a report of a working committee that has been gathering data and recommendations for interested firms.

Charles W. Crawford, Associate Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, has also made several suggestions to the committee and these will be scheduled for discussion. Mr. Crawford has proposed that further work should be done in estimating quantitatively the activity of a cascara sagrada preparations by chromatographic procedures; also a method for the determination of thyroid activity by balancing it out against propylthiouracil in laboratory animals; also the determination of sulfadiazine and sulfamerazine, separately, in mixtures of sulfonamides, "which seem to be getting more popular," he said.

"A wide field of action might be considered in re-evaluating USP and NF tests for purity," Mr. Crawford added. "Some of these tests have been found a bit unrealistic."

USDA Establishes More Industry Advisory Groups

Establishment of seventeen industry advisory committees to consult with the Department of Agriculture on food distribution and related operations was announced February 13 by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Industries represented by the committees include fertilizer manufacturing, oilseed crushing, edible oil refining, margarine processing, mayonnaise and salad oil manufacturing, and dairying. Membership of the committees will be announced later.

World Metallurgical Congress To Be Held October 15-17

The World Metallurgical Congress will be held October 15 to 19 in Detroit, Mich. The meeting will run simultaneously and in connection with the thirty-third annual National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition.

Magnesium Plant Reactivated

At the direction of the Munitions Board, the General Services Administration will reactivate the Electro-Metallurgical Company magnesium plant at Spokane, Wash., Jess Larson, Administrator of General Services, announced February 12.

The plant, which has been held in the national industrial reserve, will be operated under a contract by the Pacific Northwest Alloys, Inc., of Spokane, a subsidiary of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation, Chicago. The plant is expected to be in production by early summer. The entire output will be sold to the government.

Named by J.T. Baker

G. B. Hafer (right) has been appointed sales manager of the laboratory chemical division of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., replacing H. B. Rasmussen (left), who has been named to the newly-created position of manager of government business, with headquarters in Phillipsburg.

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Chemicals Use in Food Committee Seeks Funds

With one exception, the same members who composed the Delaney committee last year to investigate the use of chemicals in foods were reappointed last week by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the house to continue the probe this year. The one new member is Representative Walt Horan of Washington, who was named to the vacancy on the seven-man group caused when Representative Frank Keefe of Wisconsin decided not to stand for reelection to the Eighty-second Congress. The other members of the committee are:—

Representative John J. Delaney of New York, chairman; Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, E. H. Hedrick of West Virginia, Paul C. Jones of Missouri, A. L. Miller of Nebraska, and Gordon L. McDonough of California.

Mr. Delaney has filed a request with the committee on house administration for $75,000 in funds to cover the cost of the investigation this year. This is considerably more than was asked for last year, and it is understood that some question will be raised as to the need for this amount. The date for resumption of hearings by the committee will await the appropriation of the expense money. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture are tentatively scheduled to be among the first witnesses heard.

Hooker Vice-Presidency To J. Herbert Babcock

J. Herbert Babcock has been elected a vice-president in charge of development and research of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., according to an announcement last week by R. Lindley Murray, president. Mr. Murray also announced the appointments of Charles H. Winkler as assistant treasurer and Thomas F. Willers as comptroller.

Mr. Babcock started with the company in 1916 as a research chemist and was engaged in both production and sales of fine organic chemicals until he became manager of research in 1933. Ten years later he was appointed manager of development and research, in which capacity he supervised the development of many new products, including dodecyl mercaptan, a modifier for GR-S rubber, organic sulphur compounds, fluorine derivatives and processes for the manufacture of benzene hexachloride and lindane. From 1949 until his present appointment he has served as director of development and research.

Mr. Winkler has been employed by Hooker since 1936 in the accounting department. From 1941 and up to his present promotion to assistant treasurer, he has been cost accountant. Mr. Willers has been with the concern since 1941.

Soap Sales in 1950 Reported 12% Higher

Sales in pounds of soaps and synthetic detergents combined for the year 1950 increased 12 percent over 1949, according to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

The association sales census, taken quarterly, shows eighty-five companies voluntarily reporting sales of non-liquid soaps for the year of 2,439,259,000 pounds, compared to ninety-two companies reporting 2,440,024,000 pounds in 1949. Sales of synthetic detergents were reported by 34 companies at 1,070,688 pounds, compared to thirty-seven companies reporting 702,136 in 1949. The combined total shows 3,509,887,000 pounds in 1950, compared to 3,142,160,000 pounds in 1949.

Liquid soap sales were reported by fifty-six companies at 5,709,000 gallons, compared to fifty-nine companies and 6,039,000 gallons in 1949.

Emery Offering New Powdered Stearic Acids

Emery Industries, Inc., Chicago, is now offering all grades of "Emersol" stearic acids in a new, extra-fine powdered form. The new products are said to represent the finest particle size stearic acids available. Their properties and uses are described as follows:

Lubricating properties make them applicable as a mold lubricant and release compound for molding of plastics, rubber, powdered metals, tablets, etc.; affinity for metals facilitates grinding of metallic pigments and powders, gives excellent leafing characteristics to bronze and aluminum pigments and makes metal powders oxidation resistant and free flowing; fine particle size makes then efficient dusting agents; they are of USP and NF quality and are used in the molding of pharmaceutical tablets, confections and other food products.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Sellers who may be playing footsie with the general ceiling price regulation and are not even attempting to follow the letter of the regulations, much less the spirit, had best be on guard. Any day now an agent of the Office of Price Stabilization may drop in unannounced with a request to see the records of past and present transactions.

OPS and the Department of Justice have finally got pretty well squared away on enforcement of the price regulations, and from here on out, it is largely a matter of uncovering violations and bringing the violators to bar. OPS will do the uncover work and the Department of Justice will be the prosecutor. OPS plans to hire several hundred agents whose job will be to drop in on sellers for a look at the records.

This has already started in some sections of the country and will be expanded as more agents are hired. About 200 firms in the New York and northern New Jersey area are now being checked to see how well they are following the January 26 freeze, and similar investigations are being made in Richmond, Va.

The agents are not following any set pattern in their work. While complaints of violations are being checked, it is also their intention to drop in without any complaint having been filed. Firms are being picked at random. This smacks of witch-hunting, but it is the only way violations can be uncovered when there is collusion between the seller and the buyer, as is most often the case.

There is still some doubt as to what class of buying, if there be any distinction, is coupled with selling in the regulation's prohibitions:—"After the date of this order, regardless of any contract or other obligation, you shall not sell, and *you shall not buy* in the regular course of business or trade, any commodity or service at a price exceeding the ceiling price established by this regulation."

Dyes in Black Market

The small business investigating committee of the house hears that a black market is developing in the dye industry again as a result of the shortages being created in materials by the military program.

Complaints have been received that members of the textile dyeing industry have been forced to pay heavy premiums for dyes to some intermediary suppliers, the committee's investigating staff reports. A dye sold by its producer, a nationally known chemical firm, at 22 cents per pound is being resold to users at 85 cents.

The other day, Price Stabilizer DiSalle said that the first meat price violator caught would be made a national example. Price ceiling violators in the dye industry and any other industry should take heed that Mr. DiSalle hopes to run the price program with an iron glove.

Farm Prices Called Low

Representative Harold Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, is hopping mad at some of the newspapers and radio commentators for pointing the finger of blame at the American farmer for high food prices. While it is true that the parity index stood at 110 on January 15, he notes that most farm products are selling below parity and many more are selling for less than they did in 1948.

A comparison with the highest mid-month of 1948 discloses that many important consumer commodities are cheaper today than they were then—potatoes

—*Continued on page 34*

Mathieson Department Head

John F. Synan has been appointed manager of the product development department of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Synan, who has been with Mathieson since 1939, is noted for his developments involving "Textone," a sodium chlorite product.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Antibiotics, including penicillin and streptomycin, Livorno, Italy (GX-3, agency).

Carbon black, various types, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (GX-7).

Chemicals, agricultural and industrial, Tehran, Iran (GX-6).

Egg products, albumen crystals, yolk powder, Amersfoorth, Netherlands (GX-9).

Ethyl cellulose, low viscosity, ½ ton, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (GX-7).

Glycocyanidine, Genova, Italy (GX-4).

Medicinal specialties, Athens, Greece (GX-5).

Mineral oil, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (GX-7).

Oils, edible and industrial, Palermo, Italy (GX-1, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Palermo, Italy (GX-1, agency); Naples, Italy (GX-2, agency); Athens, Greece (GX-5).

Reagent chemicals, Athens, Greece (GX-5).

Varnish, Bologna, Italy (GX-8).

Wax, ouricury, one ton, ceresin, two tons, carnauba, gray, six tons, and prime yellow, unspecified quantity, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (GX-7).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

3-Butyl-5-sulphodiphenyl sodium salt.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
Paranitroacetophenone.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

Drugs, Cosmetics Escalator Type Price Order Sought

An escalator type of price order for packaged drugs and cosmetics, which would permit cost increases in these products to be passed on to consumers and which would also include provisions for legally established fair trade practices, was urged upon Price Director Michael V. DiSalle February 16 by manufacturers and distributors of these products.

At the same time, they recommended that administration of any price regulations in these fields be retained in the chemical, drug and rubber branch of the Office of Price Stabilization, and not be transferred to the distribution branch, as is being urged in some quarters.

The recommendations were contained in a letter to Mr. DiSalle as a result of a conference held earlier in the week with George Strasser, chief of the chemical, drug and rubber branch, and Leonard Ginsberg, chief of the distribution branch. The letter was signed by spokesmen for the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Proprietary Association, the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, the National Wholesale Drug Association and the Federal Wholesale Drug Association.

Chemstrand to Build Alabama Fiber Plant

The Chemstrand Corporation has announced that Daniel Construction Company of Alabama, Inc., of Birmingham, has been named general contractor to erect a multi-million dollar plant for the production of synthetic fibers at Decatur, Ala. The announcement was made by Osborne Bezanson, president of Chemstrand, a corporation which is jointly owned by Monsanto Chemical Company and American Viscose Corporation.

Mr. Bezanson said that construction will get underway immediately on a 656-acre site at Decatur. Manufacturing units, laboratories and general offices, as well as a power house and other service facilities, will be erected at the location adjacent to the Tennessee River.

Chemstrand acrylic fiber is currently being produced at a pilot plant at Marcus Hook, Pa. In its initial stage, the new synthetic fiber will be manufactured in staple form only.

NPA Chemical Facets Outlined to SOCMA

The underlying philosophy of the National Production Administration is aimed at the collateral maintenance of national defense and civilian supplies, said C. C. Concannon, long at the head of chemical activities in the Department of Commerce, in an address to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, February 14, in New York. It is not, in setup or in procedure, comparable to WPB. Its chemical division personnel comprises fifty-seven employees at present; thirty-two more are in course of enrollment. The division has eight sections:—(1) Alcohol and solvents, (2) inorganics, (3) plastics, (4) aromatic chemicals, (5) drugs and cosmetics, (6) statistics, (7) protective coatings, (8) dyestuffs.

A dyestuffs advisory committee is in course of establishment. Mr. Concannon gave the names and company connections of the tentative members. The chemical division had had 1,300 visits. Its task had become easier all round by reason of voluntary action on the part of members of the industry. More advisory committees will be established, with appropriate recognition of both large and small business concerns.

Issuance of Chlorine Order

Mr. Concannon told of the issuance of the order on chlorine and of general order M32 as yet applying only to ethylcellulose. The other general order, of the nature of old M 300, now being prepared, was explained. It will be issued about March 1, and at first will apply to sulphur and sulphuric acid. An overall committee will be set up in connection with that order; nothing definite has yet been done.

Certificates of necessity are accumulating, Mr. Concannon said; he considers them of doubtful value. Few applications for loans have been received. Commenting on the scarcity of benzene, Mr. Concannon said that production of that material for petroleum was imperatively necessary.

District offices will be opened by NPA, and are expected to be of distinct service and to avoid the necessity of trips to Washington. Mr. Concannon also said that the idea of MRO was under study.

Trade Pact Progress

Some questions were raised on how long the defense program would continue and what would be the extent of its effects. The point was made that defense needs should have as little control as possible.

In the course of the association's brief business session, President Sidney Moody reported on the amending of the trade agreements act in the lower house of congress. John Lerch, counsel, said that he was filing a commentary on that matter. Mr. Moody noted also the passing of the International Trade Organization, and spoke of the proposal to delete recognition of the American valuation as a basis of import duties.

United Dye & Chemical Forms Drug Subsidiary

United Dye & Chemical Corporation has announced the formation of a subsidiary concern under the name Pure Drug & Chemical Corporation. The new company will maintain executive offices at 285 Madison avenue, New York, and will engage in the manufacture of and wholesale distribution of drugs and chemicals.

Officers and directors of the new company are Malcolm W. Armstrong, president; H. James Mugford, vice-president, and Fred Fuller, secretary and treasurer. David S. Fischman, president of United Dye & Chemical, is chairman of the board of Pure Drug & Chmeical. Other directors are Robert H. Bailey, chairman of the board of United Dye & Chemical and American Dyewood Company; Howard E. Phillips, and Alexander E. Joffe.

Pure Drug & Chemical Corporation will use part of the facilities of the American Dyewood Company at Chester, Pa.

Koppers to Reactivate Third Butadiene Unit

Office of Rubber Reserve has authorized the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., to reactivate the third of four alcohol-butadiene units at Kobuta, Pa. Koppers placed one unit of the government-owned plant in operation late in November, the second unit will be in production by February 15, and the third unit probably will start producing some time in June, the company stated.

The government-owned butadiene plant was built and operated by Koppers during World War II and is adjacent to the Koppers-owned styrene plant at Kobuta.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF USING
CONJULIN TO IMPROVE YOUR PRODUCT?

Chemistry as seen through a secretary's eyes

Typewriters used to be finished in shiny black. They did dress up the office—but they also played hob with the office gal's eyes. Light, reflected by the shiny surface, was a cause of eye-strain, irritation and inefficiency.

Not so today. Because of chemistry—the finish on a typewriter is easy on the eyes. Now typewriters have a wrinkle finish. This breaks up the light reflections and enables the secretary to do a better, faster job.

Wrinkle finishes for typewriters are somewhat new. But during the war, wrinkle finishes were a must for instrument panels in planes and similar equipment, where reflected light was an obstacle to efficient operation. Today, wrinkle finishes are applied to a wide range of consumer and industrial products.

How can you get the best wrinkle finish? We say, use CONJULIN* or Conjulin Fatty Acid. This oil dries in 1/5 the time required for high bodied linseed oil—and one of its important characteristics is the excellent wrinkle finish it produces.

We developed CONJULIN at the request of the U.S. Government. We made it by re-arranging the molecular structure of linseed oil—changing the linoleic and linolenic acids into isomeric acids containing double bonds. CONJULIN dries to a hard, flexible film, with great water and alkali resistance—and its rapid drying property suggests advantage to you whether you use air-drying or baking finishes.

If your product can be improved by the use of CONJULIN or Conjulin Fatty Acid—why not have your secretary write us a letter (on her more efficient typewriter with the wrinkle finish) and we'll send you samples and fullest information.

Specifications on
CONJULIN SLOW GEL
CONJULIN QUICK GEK
and
CONJULIN FATTY ACIDS
available upon request.

**Reg. product of Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.)*

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, regional meeting Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 11-14.

American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., February 20.

American Paper & Pulp Association, Waldorf-Astoria and Commodore hotels, New York, February 19-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western section meeting, Town House, Los Angeles, Calif., February 19-20; annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee D-1 (paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., February 26-28; Spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting. Atlantic City, N J., June 18-22.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, February 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel. Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1

Combined Contact Committee, ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 15-16.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade luncheon, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, February 28-March 2.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Inter-Society Color Council, Wardman Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 28.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Marketing Conference, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., March 6-7.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5-7.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., May 24-25.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual Spring meeting, Biloxi, Miss., March 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, March 15; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 19-22.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel. New York, May 15-17.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Drug Traffic Meeting Wed.

The Drug and Toilet Preparation Traffic Conference will hold its next quarterly meeting February 21 at the Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oils, Fats Consumption: December

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in December, 1950, totaled 1,384,278,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	272,803,000
Paint and varnish	45,890,000
Processing	310,626,000
Refining	471,359,000
Soap	175,826,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	1,040,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	.....
Castor—	No 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	[1] .....
Fatsplitting	[1]	[1] .....
Sulphonation	266,000	309,000
Soap	37,000	8,000
Paint and varnish	579,000	37,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[6]	4,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	8,000	25,000
Other uses	[5]5,811,000	1,981,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	2,165,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	269,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	28,367,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	2,734,000
Hydrogenation	.....	801,000
Fatsplitting	5,491,000	.....
Sulphonation	52,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	1,042,000
Chemicals	[1]	.....
Soap	11,379,000	11,093,000
Paint and varnish	.....	300,000
Other uses	[1]1,211,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	151,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]1,154,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,053,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	4,073,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	9,242,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	5,792,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]49,000	126,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	132,648,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	[1]	41,148,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	38,538,000
Shortening	.....	18,338,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,799,000
Other edible uses	.....	932,000
Soap	[1]	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]203,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	[2] .....
Sulphonation	[2]	332,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Paint and varnish	299,000	938,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	237,000
Lubricants and greases	78,000	2,000
Other uses	[3]839,000	[3]2,759,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	137,000
Other uses	311,000	[2]
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	24,125,000	.....
Fatsplitting	[1]	.....
Soap	13,000	.....
Paint and varnish	9,932,000	12,783,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,822,000	1,020,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,000
Other uses	[5]5,576,000	[4]4,725,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	457,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	403,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	828,000
Other uses	.....	[2]211,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	16,740,000
Fat-splitting	.....	675,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,251,000
Sulphonation	.....	[1]119,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	4,232,000
Shortening	.....	[2]2,938,000
Oleomargarine	.....	246,000
Other edible uses	.....	[1]359,000
Soap	.....	[1]2,943,000
Paint and varnish	.....	179,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2]
Chemicals	.....	[2]2,532,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]117,000
Other uses	.....	[1]11,711,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,884,000
Other uses	.....	[2]745,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	8,175,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	1,288,000
Pressing	.....	6,179,000
Soap	.....	46,522,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,116,000
Other uses	.....	[2]220,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	12,542,000	3,119,000
Oleomargarine	433,000	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	2,240,000	.....
Other edible uses	265,000	239,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	[2,4]10,120,000	[2,5]2,520,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	24,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	23,000
Other uses	.....	[2]230,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	334,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	459,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	154,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	55,000
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,187,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	134,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,195,000
Deodorizing	.....	4,581,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	323,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	1,025,000
Soap	[1]	.....
Other uses	.....	[1]232,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]193,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[1] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	171,892,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	95,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	63,058,000
Deodorizing	.....	7,901,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1]
Shortening	[1]	58,716,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,021,000
Other edible uses	.....	7,060,000
Soap	82,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	339,000	5,240,000
Chemicals	.....	1,242,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	17,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	1,146,000
Other uses	3,689,000	6,744,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	5,936,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	275,000
Other uses	.....	1,032,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	1,228,000	.....
Oleomargarine	346,000	.....
Other edible uses	[2]	.....
Soap	.....	512,000
Other uses	[2]	278,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	5,078,000
Oleomargarine	.....	775,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,591,000
Other edible uses	.....	[6] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Pressing	2,021,000	.....
Shortening	783,000	413,000
Other edible	154,000	[2] .....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	20,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	33,163,000	.....
Fat-splitting	18,936,000	.....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Sulphonation	422,000	[2] .....
Soap	53,936,000	28,338,000
Lubricants and greases	2,458,000	[2]
Other uses	[5]5,489,000	146,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	6,849,000
Soap	3,402,000
Lubricants and greases	714,000
Other uses	[3]8,174,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,424,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	302,000
Paint and varnish	115,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	20,000
Other uses	[2]192,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	89,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	[2]120,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	250,000
Soap	2,104,000
Paint and varnish	13,000
Chemicals	619,000
Lubricants and greases	351,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,535,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	15,000
Soap	394,000
Paint and varnish	32,000
Lubricants and greases	405,000
Chemicals	623,000
Other uses	[2,3]3,313,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	3,493,000
Paint and varnish	1,095,000
Lubricants and greases	51,000
Chemicals	3,399,000
Other uses	[6]3,839,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	10,112,000
Soap	4,508,000
Paint and varnish	69,000
Other uses	[2]571,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	2,749,000
Fat-splitting	2,102,000
Hydrogenation	7,461,000
Sulphonation	1,117,000
Pressing	2,916,000
Shortening	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	[2] .....
Soap	2,357,000
Paint and varnish	229,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]474,000
Chemicals	3,539,000
Lubricants and greases	1,220,000
Other uses	[6]6,584,000

[1] Included in "vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable

[2] Included in "materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[4] Includes [illegible],000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks.

[5] Includes [illegible],000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks.

APMA Hears Gains By Ulcer Research

The treatment of gastrointestinal ulcers was discussed from a variety of aspects at the central scientific section meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, held February 12, at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago.

Dr. Irwin C. Winter, of G. D. Searle & Co., reported on the application of parasympathetic blocking agents in the treatment of ulcers, and made specific mention of the use of such compounds as "Banthine," the tetraethylammonium ion and hexamethonium iodide.

Dr. Robert Elman, of Washington University School of Medicine, discussing the use of intravenous amino acids in ulcer therapy, described the application of amino acid mixtures combined with dextrose and other related materials to prevent "acid rebound."

In a talk entitled "The Phychosomatic Aspects of Peptic Ulcer," Dr. Sidney A. Portis, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, reported on the application of psychosomatic methods to gastrointestinal illnesses.

Anti-Ulcer Drugs

Dr. M. I. Grossman, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, pointed out that one of the lesser known aspects of ulcer occurrences is the site of action of those drugs which have a beneficial effect in courses of ulcer therapy. In this connection, he reported on experimentally induced ulcers, the role of the nervous system, the effects of smoking, alcohol and caffeine on the incidence of peptic ulcer.

In a paper entitled "The Use of Ion Ex-

—*Continued on page 55*

Southern Paint Technicians Map Mar. 7-9 Meeting Plans

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club has completed the details of its annual meeting, to be held March 7 to 9 at the Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

The formal program will take place on March 8 and 9 and will include the following papers:—"Vinylite Compounds," by a representative of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division; "Dispersion Principles," by Vickers Armstrong; "Epon Resins," by Harry Howard, of Shell Chemical Corporation; "Nitrocellulose Compositions," by Hercules Powder Company; "Pure Compounds Project Report," by R. C. Adams; an open forum conducted by Col. W. E. Hood, and a round-table discussion on "Competitive Dispersion Methods."

The machinery and raw materials exhibit, which will open at 6 p.m. on March 7, will include displays by the following companies:—

American Turpentine Farmers Association; Archer-Daniels-Midland Company; Epworth Manufacturing Company; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; Herman Hockmeyer & Co.; R. T. Hopkins Company; Spencer Kellogg & Sons; Morehouse Industries; Nuodex Products Company; Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.; Ross & Rowe, Inc.; Shell Chemical Corporation; Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company; U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and Vickers Armstrong.

Pitts. Analytical Chemistry Conference Agenda Mapped

Organizers of the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, to be held March 5 to 7 at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, have revealed some of the details of the program.

Dr. N. Howell Furman, president of the American Chemical Society, will be one of the keynote speakers. Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of several ACS publications, will deliver some introductory remarks. Other keynote addresses will be delivered by Dr. M. G. Mellon, Purdue University, and Dr. G. H. Dieke, Johns Hopkins University.

On the afternoon of March 5, a full session of the conference will be devoted to a testimonial to Dr. Keivin Burns, pioneer in the field of emission of spectroscopy, who is retiring after thirty years as astronomer at Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh.

Nat'l Marketing Conference Mar. 6-7 in San Francisco

The seventh National Marketing Conference, sponsored by the domestic distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, will be held March 6 to 7 at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 16, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m p., dms., works lb .40 - —

over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13

l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾

tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetamide tech. fib. dms lb 45 —

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½

l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½

smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½

USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb 50 —

smaller lots lb 56 —

Acetic annydride dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .14½- .15

l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½

tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —

fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —

fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½

tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85

tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic com'l dms c.l., works lb. .12 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP dms. works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —

cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00

USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00

tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —

tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 —

tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —

10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —

5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —

bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —

500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —

l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43

USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —

bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —

gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —

bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —

powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —

bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —

less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —

bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —

tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic bots lb 10.00 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75

synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —

l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059

tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic 99½-99¾% dms. c.l works lb. .27 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

Use (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb 26½ - —

10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 27 - —

smaller lots lb 27½ - —

kgs lb 28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher

USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb 27½ - —

10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 - —

smaller lots lb 28½ - —

kgs lb 29½ - —

gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb 24½ - —

10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 25 - —

smaller lots lb 25½ - —

kgs lb 26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾

double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼

double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36

l.c.l., non-ret dms. same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49

ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 —

l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 —

207° C, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25

204° to 207° C. non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —

ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.33 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —

tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

petroleum, 195° to 213°C. non-ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75

tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67

tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53

237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63

tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

imported coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f gal. 1.35 - 1.40

Crotonic fib dms works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic bgs works lb .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —

tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 1.67 - —

Folic bots fib cans kilo or more gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20

90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20¼

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —

smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —

technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —

smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb. 1.50 - —

paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33

dms. lb. .16 - —

kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —

25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —

57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb 1.00 - —

dilute, NF 2%, 5-lb bots lb .37 - —

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25

tanks, works lb. .18 —

70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1958

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non return., Phila lb. 084 - —

tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. 085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.33

USP, cbys lb 78 —

J, bbls, works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt alld lb. .64 - —

L, bbls, frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20

smaller lots lb. .16½- .21

80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3440

less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3490

plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —

1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —

cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20

44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95

l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35

cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .67

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —

60%, dms lb. .30 - —

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26

water white, dms lb. .2860- .27

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.85 —

smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —

less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .83 —

Monochloroacetic purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼

tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55

tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80

tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.46

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40

tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾

5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .33 - —

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —

tanks, works lb. .12 - —

230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —

tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10

38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60

40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50

l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10

42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00

l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½

5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil red)

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthocresotinic dms ton lots, works lb 62 - —

smaller lots works lb 64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —

10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —

smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil white dist dms lb 21¼ 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- 21¾

USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10

smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic dms 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 7.50

smaller lots lb. 6.05 7.80

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Acacia—Acid, Paranitrobenzoic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
		distr.	distributor		
alld.	allowed	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
		e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point			purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cs.	cases	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum		
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

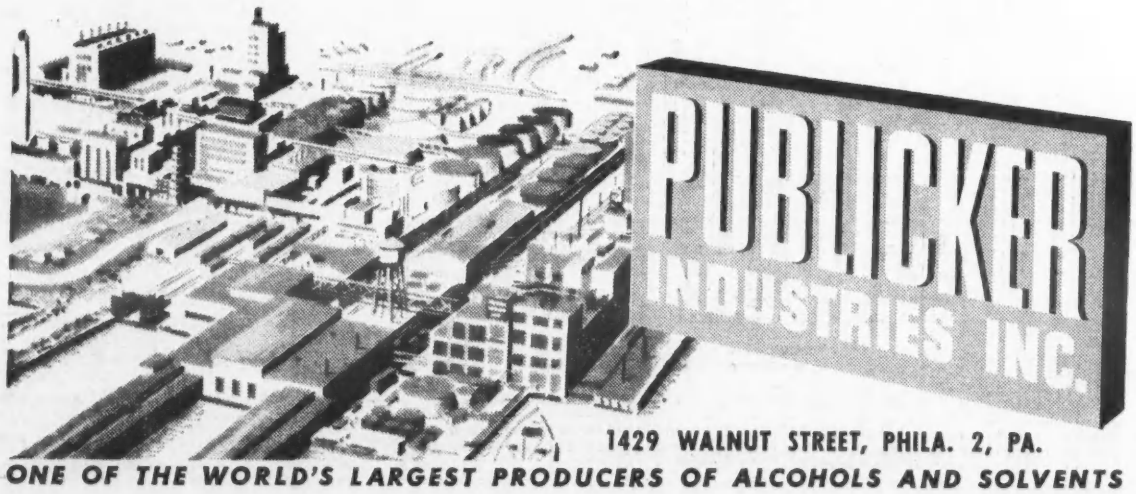
Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72% cbys. works lb .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½ - —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb .81 .87
tech., bbls. lb .32 .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —

Acid, sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼ - .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾ .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .26½ - .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. bbls. cbys basis 100% lb 1.40 —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Trichloroacetic bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T, 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic dms lb 1.00 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine amorph. mild bots oz 27.50 32.50
cryst., potent. bots oz 78.00 85.00
Acrolein dms. works lb 50 —
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works lb 40½ —
l.c.l., works lb 41 60
tanks, works lb 39 —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb. bls lb. .24 .25
Agar USP Kobe No. 1 strip bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Alanine dextro-laevo dms. works lb 8.50 11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.84 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.88 - —
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - —
Albumin blood, dark (see Blood dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
(see also Fusel oil ref.)
fermentation refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 —
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½ —
ACS grade dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38½ —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .85
tech dms works, frt equald. lb 45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .33¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .37¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .35
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½ —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - 13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ —
tanks, works lb. .25 —
Cetyl, dom. CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.75 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½ - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½ - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .67½ - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½ - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½ - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .64½ - .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½ - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .8 ½ - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .70½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal.18.12 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.16 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal.18.00 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.02 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c. l., same basis gal.19.09 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal.19.13 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal.18.97 -18.96½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. 29½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .3 — —
tanks, works lb. .2 — —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29¼ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. 27¾ —
Furfuryl tech. cns., works lb .30 —
dms., c.l., works lb 21½ —
l.c.l. works lb 23 —
tanks works lb 18 —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb 29¼ —
l.c.l., works lb 29¾ —
tanks, works lb. 26¼ —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methyl-sobutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol)
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., works lb. .81 - .86
ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
Propyl, normal, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. 13 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 14 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin)
Tetrahydrofurfuryl cns. Waverly, N Y lb 47 —
dms. Niagara Falls N Y lb 40½ —
l.c.l. Waverly N Y lb 42½ —
tanks Niagara Falls N Y lb 38 —
industrial grade, dms c.l. Niagara Falls N Y lb 29 —
l.c.l. Waverly, N Y lb 30½ —
tanks Niagara Falls N Y lb 26½ —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. 20 .21
denaturing grade dms gal .33 .48

Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.... lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root bgs ..... lb. 1.75 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib dms .. .. lb. .76 1.20
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alk root bgs ..... lb 35 45
Allethrin 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots lb.45.00 —
smaller lots, works lb.50 00 -55 00
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb 9 00 -
10% dms. works ..... gal.37 75 - —
2% dms. works ..... gal 7 75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., works... lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
c.l. dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works .... lb. .51 - —
solution 40%, dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Aloe Cape, cs ..... lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs ..... lb. .48 - .49
Curacao kgs ..... lb 35 - 36
Socotrine kgs ..... lb 35 - 36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.... lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls frt alld. lb 45 - —
Alphanaphthylmethylamine 93-98% fib dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 2 40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline (see dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices
Alphaterpineol dms. c.l. dlvd fib lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo.350 00 —
Acetate bots kilo 350 00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ... lb. .40 - .45
Alum ammonium gran. bbls., works 100 lbs 3.30 —
lump, obls. works 100 lbs 4.05 —
powd. bbls. works ...100 lbs 4.20 —
USP, burnt bbls ... lb 20 21
hydrous bbls lb 07¾ 08
Potassium gran., bbls., works 100 lbs 4.05 —
lump bbls. works ..100 lbs 4.30 —
powd bbls works ..100 lbs 4.45 —
USP, burnt, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous bbls lb. 07¾ 08
Potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Soda bbls. c.l. works ... 100 lbs 3.25 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 5.50
Alumina calcined bgs c.l. works lb. .03½- .03½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride (see Cryolite), obls., c.l. works lb. 10 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys. c.l lb 09½ - —
l.c.l works lb 10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l. works ton 72 00 -86 00
light, bgs. dlvd lb 17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 21¼ —
contract works lb 20¼ —
9.9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 18¼ —
contract works lb 17¼ —
dried, USP XII fib dms. works. lb 79½- —
contract works lb 76½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate)
Laurate, precip. bbls lb. 38½- —
Linoleate, solid dms. frt alld lb 39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate dms precip lb 35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined),
crystalline, flour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms. frt alld lb .14 .15
kgs ton frt alld lb 12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb 13 15
280-400 mesh dms. frt alld lb 32 33
kgs. frt alld lb 31 —
600 mesh dms frt alld lb 35 37
kgs. frt alld lb 34 —
600 mesh dms frt alld lb 51 53
kgs. frt allowed lb 50 —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ½c per lb higher
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .36
unclassified dms. frt alld. lb 16 .17
kgs frt alld lb 15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb 97½- —
standard dms ..... lb 68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .. lb .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1 65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
(Iron free, bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.65 6.15
NF gran dms works lb 27 28
powd dms works lb 32 33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns. dms. works lb. .69 - —

Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bulk dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks works ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls. extra, zone 1 lb 17 17½
2 ..... lb 19 19½
3 ..... lb 21 21½
4 ..... lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac),
Salt gray bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works anhyd basis ton 75 00 -80 00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb 80 —
smaller lots frt alld lb 81 1 08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms. c.l., works fb 05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- 19¾
Bromide gran. NF bbls .... lb .38 .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride tech (see Ammoniac salt)
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic obls ..... lb 75 —
dms. ..... lb 80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride),
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua),
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars..... lb. 4.01 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb 40½ —
kgs. works lb 42½ —
25% dms. frt alld ... lb 21½ —
tech obls. works lb 37 —
dms. works lb 39 —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade kgs lb 90 - —
tech grade bbls kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.48.50 - —
Oleate dms precip lb 23¼ —
Oxalate fine gran. dms lb 23 .31
Pentaborate gran. obls., c.l. works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs..... lb. .30 - .35

Aldrin—Amphetamine Sulphate

Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic NF, obls dms lb 40 —
tech, bgs c.l. works lb 08 —
l.c.l. works lb 08½ —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs .... lb 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride dms works lb 12 .13
Sulphamate bbls dms works lb 18 20
Sulphate, coke-oven bulk producing ovens ton.32.00 -45.00
converters Gulf and Atlantic ports ton.50.50 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks dlvd or frt alld lb 09 —
Sulphocyanide (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.40 1.60
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots fb 36 00 —
dextro-laevo, dms fb 6 50 —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots fb 34 00 —
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00

Review your

aldrin needs Now!

1951 DEMAND IS SKYROCKETING!

Last year (aldrin's *first*) Over 2,500,000 pounds of this potent pest killer were used . . . 2,000,000 pounds on cotton alone. This news has travelled fast throughout the country and is being augmented by an advertising program directed to your insecticide customers.

About aldrin:

Aldrin is *the most powerful killer* of boll weevils, grasshoppers, thrips, tarnished plant bug, rapid plant bug, and cotton fleahopper yet formulated and proved on a belt-wide scale.

Aldrin controls these pests with *just 4 ounces* per acre on mature cotton . . . one to two ounces in early season . . . and grasshoppers with only *2 ounces per acre!*

Every available pound of Aldrin s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate superior insecticides.

aldrin kills in hours instead of days!

Pests die within a few hours after aldrin-izing. Growers are enthusiastic about such fast action which cuts crop damage.

Less risk from rain

. . . after a few hours most of the lethal work is completed . . . even if it rains next day growers don't have to re-do their work.

IMPORTANT . . .

Our best advice is to review your 1951 needs now, and get the order in as early as you possibly can.

aldrin

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Aldrin is manufactured by Julius Hyman & Co., and is distributed by Shell Chemical Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

Aldrin is available under the brand names of leading insecticide manufacturers. Consult your local dealer and county agent.

Amyl Acetate—Black, Bone

Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.10
Angelica root, dom. bls. lb. .65 70
imported, bls lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
afloat, bgs lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Mexican, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Turkish, bgs. lb. .21½ - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb 24 25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
90%, bbls., works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .45
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb. 23.40 - 23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo 70.00 - 90.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 28.00 - —
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .43 - .50
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal lump cnts, prompt shipt lb .80 90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08¼
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls, dms lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots.
Asphaltum, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
Asphaltum, petroleum, steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 - 10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½ .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 90.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 100 00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton. 20.00 —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 8.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - —
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide pure fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36 25
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 .40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

$CNCH_2COOH$

KAY-FRIES..

cyanoacetic acid

Cyanoacetic Acid is an intermediate for amino acids, barbiturates, dyes, the purine group, vitamins and other drugs. Chemically, its "cyano-activated" methylene group and easily hydrolyzed cyano group are particularly interesting.

• Typical reactions of CYANOACETIC ACID •

ESTERIFICATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + ROH$	▶ $CNCH_2COOR + H_2O$
AMIDATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + HNRR^1$	▶ $CNCH_2CONRR^1 + H_2O$
CHLORINATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + P\bar{C}l_3 + Cl_2$	▶ $CNCH_2COCl + POCl_3 + HCl$
HYDROLYSIS	• $CNCH_2COOH + H_2O$	▶ $CH_2(COOH)_2 + NH_3$
REDUCTION	• $CNCH_2COOH + 2H_2$	▶ $NH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$
CONDENSATION	• $CNCH_2COOH + RCOR^1$	▶ $RR^1\ C=C(CN)\ COOH + H_2O$

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

assay • 98.0% min. (by acidity and hydrolysis) Kay-Fries CYANOACETIC ACID is exceptionally uniform in purity with water accounting for substantially all of the remaining 2.0%.

color • 75 Hazen scale (10 g. of acid in 50cc dist. H_2O)

ash • .075% maximum.

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Write or Phone

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

Selling Agents For

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180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-0661

KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.

Plant—West Haverstraw, N. Y.

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. 077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. 65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., & of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb. 15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80% bbls. same basis lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls. same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic, bbls. lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs. same basis lb 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 15.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.00
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, ens. lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold litho, ens. dms. works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, ens. dms. works. lb. 80 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. 95 - 1.10
radiator, ens., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3075- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- 15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½- 15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Brown, umber, burnt, Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. 80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —

Black, Carbon—Caffeine Hydrobromide

Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 60 - —
Oleate, reid, dms, l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms, c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .33½ —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 5.25
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.

CELANESE ANNOUNCES

PRODUCTION OF

1,3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL

- Available in commercial quantities
- High boiling solvent and coupling agent
- Low toxicity
- Good humectant

Celanese* 1,3 Butylene Glycol, a high boiling solvent and coupling agent, is interesting as a humectant, solvent, and lubricant in the textile, paper, ink and hydraulic fluid fields. Its low toxicity and hygroscopicity suggests its application in the tobacco, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. It is a versatile intermediate for surface active agents, rosin esters and allows production of polyester plasticizers with high dielectric constants for use in electrical insulation compounding.

PROPERTIES

Molecular weight	90.12
Form	Sweet viscous liquid
Boiling pt. (760 mm) °C	204
Flash pt. °F	250
Sp. Gr. 20/20	1.0045
Refractive Index 20°C	1.4368
Freezing Point °C	Below —50
Viscosity in cps at 35°C	89
Vapor Pressure 20°C in mm Hg	0.06
Solubility in water	Complete
Hygroscopicity—% water pick up at 80°C, 100% R.H. in 144 hrs.	66
Lbs. per gallon	8.4

2,3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL

Drum quantities of 2,3 Butylene Glycol of high purity are now available. The adjacent hydroxyl groups of this glycol make it interesting as a chemical intermediate for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, resins, elastomers, and chemical specialties.

Investigate Butylene Glycols by writing for Celanese Bulletins. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 606-B, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS · ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · PLASTICIZERS · SOLVENTS

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate Flake

Calamine USP dms . . lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imposed bleached bls lb 70 Nom.
stripped, bls. . . . . lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1 90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms c.l whse. works frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 12 13
Bromide, NF, jars . . . . . lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size dms c.l dlvd ton 121 00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified bbls., jars lb 28 .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 32 00 -32 00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32 00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls. . . . . lb. .30 - —

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms . . . lb. 65 - 72
USP, bbls., dms . . . . . lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6lb. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works . . lb .90 —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars. . . . . lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works . lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, bars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms . . . . . lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. . . . . 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works. ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115 00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125 00 - —
monobasic, bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works. . . . . lb. 7.20 - 7.50

Calcium phytate, bgs., works. . . . lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works. lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works. lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls . . . . . lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. . . . . lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis. . . . . 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis . . . . . 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd. 100-lb lots lb. .45 .55
tablets, 1-oz ½ oz cs lb 85 93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots. . . . . lb. .61 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots . lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots. . . . . lb. .94 - —
smaller lots. . . . . lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls . . . . . lb 25 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. . . . . lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. . . . . lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. . . . . lb 3.85 3.90
powd. bxs. . . . . lb 4.00 4.10

Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper . lb. 4.65 - 6.50
from African pepper . . . . . lb. 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls . . . . gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch . . . . . lb. .23½- .24
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. . . . . lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis . . . . . lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. . . . . lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10½- .11⅛
NF, cbys . . . . . lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
medium, cs. . . . . lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Cardamom fruit, decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, bgs. . . . . lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs. . . . . lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Indian, cs . . . . . lb 3.65 3.70
Mangalore, cs . . . . . lb 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs. . . . . lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Ceylon, bgs. . . . . lb. 2.90 - 2.95
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd . . lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls . 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works . . . . . gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, ens lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., ums., works, million units lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. . . . . lb. 8.75 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk . . . . . lb. .44 - .49
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .40¾- .41
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis . . . lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. . . . lb. .18 - .18⅛
longstick, cracked . . . . . lb. .22 - .22⅛
shipment, bls. . . . . lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls . . . . . lb. .19 - .20
shipment, bls. . . . . lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17½- .18
broken, bls . . . . . lb. .16½- .17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, lbs lb. .26½- .27
broken, bls. . . . . lb. .24 - .24½
unscraped, bls. . . . . lb. .24½- .25
broken, bls. . . . . lb. .24 - .25
Saigon, broken, bls. . . . . lb. .35 - .36
afloat . . . . . lb. .32 - .33
medium, bls. . . . . lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat . . . . . lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs. . . . . lb. .38 - .39
Cassia fistula, bskts. . . . . lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton lb. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works . unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns . . . . . lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. . . . . lb. 9.00 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works . . . . . lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls. . . . . lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. . . . . lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs. . . . . lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. . . . . lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis. . . . lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works . lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works. lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
16.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
47% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works . lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works . lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .71 - —

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CHEMICALS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cellulose acetate-butyrate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53	—
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.52	—
Cerium hydrate dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate NF bbls. bgs. works	lb	70	72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works	lb.	1.75	1.85
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.80	2.25
Chalk precip cosmetic dentifrice drugs bgs., c.l., works	lb.	0295	035
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	0395	.05
paint bgs. c.l. works	ton	40 00	—
papermakers bgs. c.l. works	ton	32.50	40 00
rubber makers bgs. c.l. works	ton.	55.00	60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Roman, bls.	lb	80	85
Charcoal activated USP fib dms. c.l. works	lb	29	32
5-ton lots, works	lb	26½	32½
smaller lots works	lb	27	50
Bone NF, bbls	lb	23	—
Hardwood briquets bgs., c.l. works	ton.	51 80	—
bulk, c.l. works	ton	49 80	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	46.80	59.00
lump bgs. extra, returnable c.l. works	ton	41 80	45 00
bulk c.l. works	ton	38 80	43 50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South	ton.	40.00	—
c.l. works	ton	40 00	50 60
lump bgs. c.l. works South	ton	40 00	—
l.c.l. works South	ton	40 00	50.00
bulk c.l. works South	ton	30 00	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0475	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1032	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1102	.1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l. works	ton	9 50	10 00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	10 00	12 00
c.l. works	ton.	11 00	16 00
wet-grd., stik-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk c.l. works	ton.	13 00	—
paper bgs c.l. works	ton	16 00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	19 00	40 00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock	net ton	35 00	45 00
l.c.l. ex whse	net ton	45 00	60.00
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms. c.l. works	lb	23	—
l.c.l. works	lb	24	—
tanks works	lb	21	—
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb.	1.10	—
Chloramine T NF bbls works	lb	75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l. works	lb	65	—
l.c.l. works	lb	70	75
refined dms., c.l. works	lb	75	—
l.c.l works	lb	80	85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l	lb.	.58	—
same basis, l.c.l.	lb.	.59	.60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	03½	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb	10¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.20	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs	3.80	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	—
Chloroform, tech dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	18	20
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	20	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.35
Chloroiodine bbls	lb	1.58	
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical pails tins	lb	3.75	4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 150 lbs., frt alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100 lb. lots	lb	8.50	—
5-lb pkg	lb	9 00	—
1-lb pkg	lb	9 50	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt allowed	lb	2.30	2.55
Chloride fib dms. same basis	lb	2.30	2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms. same basis	lb	2.30	2.55
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr bbls works	lb	No stocks	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb	08½	—
cbys	lb	10¼	—
8½% bbls., works	lb	09	—
cbys	lb	10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb	44½	—
Green see Green chromium oxide			
Oxide see Green chromium oxide			
Oleate solid, bbls	lb	49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb	.82	—
Yellow see Yellow chromate			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.46
yellow broken bgs	lb	.32	35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100 ozs.	oz	71	72
Sulphate cns. 100 ozs	oz	37	40½
Cinchonine cryst cns. 100 ozs	oz	57	65
Sulphate NF cns 100 ozs	oz	30½	42
Cinchophen NF heavy density dms., frt. adjusted	lb	3 70	4.05
Standard density dms. same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium dms frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4 85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms	lb.	1.05	1 30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.43	.44
Cital, bots., cns.	lb.	6.75	6.00
Citronellal bots. dms	lb	4.35	7 75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.85	5.25
Civet, artificial, bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
natural, bots.	oz.	4	5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.42	.44
afloat, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.44	.45
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb	1.00	1.05
imported, bgs	lb	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt allowed	lb.	60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. allowed	lb.	57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
Coaltar, coal-gas water-gas crude, resale dms. c.l. ex-whse.	gal.	24	—
l.c.l. ex-whse	gal.	26	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	14½	—
refd. resale bbls c.l. ex whse	gal	25	—
l.c.l. ex-whse	gal.	27	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal	15	—
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.11	—
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.84	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works,	lb.	1.06½	—
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls.	lb.	2.41	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.62¼	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.38¼	—
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.10	—
under 100 lbs., ex-whse	lb.	2.17	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¼	—
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls.	lb.	.96	—
Oxide, black, kgs.	lb.	1.60	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co.,	kgs	lb. 1.49	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.26½	—
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs	lb.	1.22¼	—
Cocaine USP cns. 100-oz	oz	13 00	—
Hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots	oz	11 75	—
Cochineal, gray bgs	lb	67	68
silver Teneriffe bgs	lb	69	70
Cocillana bark bgs	lb	17	18
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.80	.85
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs	oz	13 25	—
Hydrochloride, cns 100 ozs	oz	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP cns 100 ozs	oz	10 25	—
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs	oz	10 75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)			
Cohosh black root bls	lb	20	.25
Blue, root, bls	lb	.17	.18
Colchicine USP bots. cns	oz	79 00	85 00
Colchicum root bls	lb	60	70
Seed, bgs.	lb	1.10	1.20
Collodion, USP, dms	lb	34	—
Flexible, USP, dms	lb	35½	—
Colocynth pulp bls	lb.	.30	.35
Colombo, root, bls.	lb.	.15	.19
Coltsfoot leaves bgs	lb	.30	35
Condurango bark bgs	lb	20	24
Copaiba balsam cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works	lb	37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	38	—
Carbonate 55%, bgs. works	lb	22	.23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	34½	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb	22¾	—
Citrate USP 5-lb bots	lb	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb	.523	.543
Gluconate cns., dms	lb	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt allowed E Miss.	lb	27½	28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu dms. frt. allowed	lb.	.25¾	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls works	lb	25¼	—
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls	lb	27	—
solid 10% Cu bbls	lb	29	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.41	.47
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. allowed	lb.	.24¼	None.
Quinolate fib dms	lb	3.50	—
Resinate precip. dms. frt allowed	lb.	.27½	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.49½	—
Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.95	10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.	lb	1470	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	—
tribasic dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt allowed	lb	2435	—
l.c.l. works		2585	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1470	.2500
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2 50	2.75
Copperas, cryst. gran. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	290.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	285.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.26½	.27
Italian bgs	lb	No stocks.	
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.30	.30½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.74	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.80	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.02	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.17	—
Cornsilk bls	lb	15	18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran., powd., ums., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs. dlvd. unit-ton		1 75	—
Meal 41% protein bulk Mem phis	ton.	82.95	—

Folks who must avoid sugar can satisfy the "sweet tooth" with desserts like the old-fashioned rice pudding illustrated above. It is sweet . . . and sugarless . . . because it is made with Saccharin Monsanto.

Saccharin Monsanto, in powder form, has 425 times the sweetening power of sugar. In granules, it is 375 times as sweet. Yet saccharin contains *not a single calorie!* It is sweet, without food value. It is absolutely harmless to the human body. It can be used where sugar is forbidden or restricted.

The recipe for delicious, sugarless old-fashioned rice pudding can be found in "the sweetest story ever told," a Monsanto recipe booklet just off the press. The booklet also contains numerous recipes for other desserts made with saccharin . . . and valuable information on saccharin for home and commercial usage.

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MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Coumarin—Dill Seed

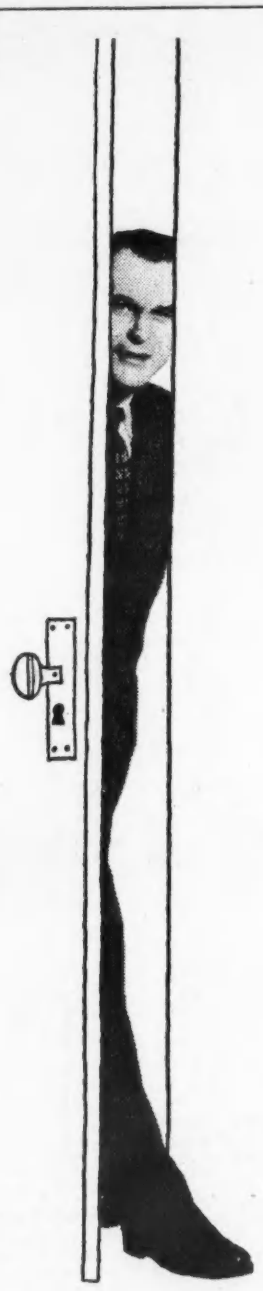
Coumarin, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech. dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93%, dms., c.l. works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts....ton.54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. works.....lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls. works. cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P paper bgs. works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb .11 - 12
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls lb .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs 8.35 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.50 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.09 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.24 - —

Dextrin, corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.34 - —
white paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.94 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.09 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose USP dms.....lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.80 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l. works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
DicaprYl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniline dms., works....lb. 75 80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 27 —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.l. works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .42 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate dms., l.c.l.....lb. .28 —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 47 —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms, c.l. works lb. 42 —
l.c.l. works lb. 42½- —
tanks, works lb. 40 —
Diethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots...kilo.180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst. bots gram 12.50 18.00
powd. bots oz.25.00 30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.00 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb No prices.
Dinexyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Diisobutyl ketone dms, c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Diisobutylene dms, c.l., works lb .09¼ —
l.c.l., works lb .10 —
tanks, works lb .07½ —
Diisooctyl phthalate dms, c.l. dlvd lb. .41¾- 42
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- 43
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 —
Diisopropylamine dms, c.l. frt alld lb 49¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 50¾ —
tanks, same basis lb 48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15



"high-light" Kreelon is sales-tested

What do we mean "sales-tested"? Just this. Before Wyandotte "high-light" Kreelon* leaves our plant, it is given a 3-way detergency test. We not only test Kreelon on an "as-is" basis, but also as a "built" product. We test Kreelon not only for soil removal and whiteness retention, but also for promotability with Carbose (Sodium CMC).

Result? When you buy Kreelon, you get a product that you *know* will perform — built or unbuilt. You get a product that's white in color — c'ear in solution. Yes, you get a product that keeps its foot in customers' doors.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 78¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 77 - —
Sulphate 55-gal ret dms., c.l., works lb .15 —
t.c.l. works lb .16 —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25%-40% dms., cl. works, basis 100% lb .37 .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb .37½ - .38½
tanks works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .56 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb 45 47
mass, cs lb 90 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 22, cns lb 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns lb 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns lb. 12.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —

NEW PRODUCT

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol ($CH_3CONHC_6H_4OH$) is an analgesic and antipyretic. It has been shown that acetophenetidin, and also acetanilid, are rapidly metabolized in the body to acetyl-p-aminophenol, and the latter substance is responsible for the well-known pain-relieving and antipyretic effects of these drugs.

Furthermore, certain toxic side-effects of acetophenetidin and acetanilid are attributed to other metabolic products, and N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol is stated to be free from these side-effects.

For these reasons, N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol is undergoing intensive study with a view to its use singly and also in established analgesic and antipyretic combinations.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
TB-1
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
228 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. • Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb	.90	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

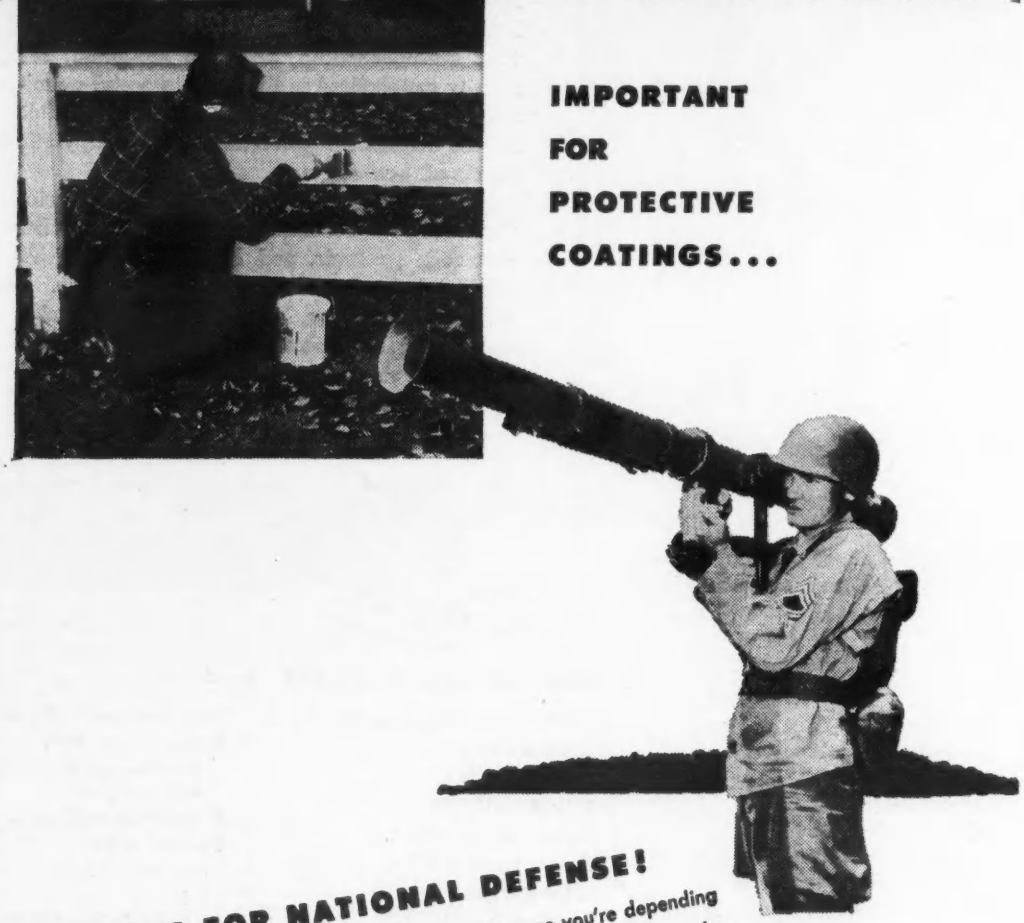
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.25	- 1.27
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	.96	- .98
tanners, bbls	lb.	.07½	- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.40	- .45
select, bndls	lb.	.50	- .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	38.75	- —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	- —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	- —
powd, tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.50	- .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs	100 lbs	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.90	- 3.15
USP cryst, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs	100 lbs	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	140.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	No prices.	
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.00	- 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	33.00	- 34.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	32.00	- 36.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	- —
anesthesia USP hospital cns.	lb.	.75	.90
Industrial, USP dms, c.l., divd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd, E	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.06¾	- .09¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07½	- .10
tanks, divd	lb.	.05	- .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots	lb	1.03	- 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18	- .20
85-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	- .23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25

GLYCERINE



IMPORTANT FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS...

...IMPERATIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

Whether you spray...brush...or "bake on" a coating, chances are you're depending on versatile Glycerine! Glycerine-derived alkyd resins and ester gums have made possible a host of well-known paints and varnishes with unusual color permanence ...mar resistance...and "all-weather" durability—

—which explains Glycerine's importance as one of the first 6 chemicals placed under inventory control!* Result? Glycerine is less available for civilian consumption nowadays when strategically important paints and other critical defense materials must take priority over non-military needs!

*By Government authorities responsible for inventory control under the National Defense Act.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.55	- .59½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.56½	- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49¾	—
less than truckload, divd	lb.	.58¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48¾	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.70	- .75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.41	- .43
Butyrate, bots	gal.	5.10	6.00
cns, works	lb.	.68	- .87
dms, works	lb	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.65	- .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.80	- 4.27
cbys., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.42¼	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l and truckload, works	lb	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	5[illegible]	60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.95	1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate, tist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms, works	lb	.55	- —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine)			
Ethylanillin dms., frt alld	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.33½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms 5,000 lbs. works	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	- .64
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.10	- —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	- —
tanks, frt. dlvd	lb.	.19¼	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.48	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.46	- —
Ethyleneglycol dms, c.l., frt alld E	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Diethylether dms l.c.l works	lb.	.55	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.33	- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP	bots	oz 11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine)			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	- —
smaller lots	lb	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns	lb.	3.42	- 4.50
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.18	.20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs	lb.	.12½	- .13
French, bgs	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11¼
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate)			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite)			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.18	- —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.20	- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.55	- 3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs. Balto area	ton.	140.00	- —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto, area	ton.	130.00	-132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	48.50	-50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	47.00	-48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton.	41.50	- —
foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	38.00	- —
metallurgical grade, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	38.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	39.00	- —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	- —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	41.00	- —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York	ton.	37.00	- —
washed gravel, 70% CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	43.00	- —
60% CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	- —

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth dom. powd. bgs. c.l. Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb 09¼ —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Gambier, plantation bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 .11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S., motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06375- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 —
Geisemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls. lb. .16 .18
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .22
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .21 .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 10.50 -14.00
root, African, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs. lb. .64 Nom.
No. 3, bgs. lb. .60 Nom.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs. lb. .52 - .53
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root, cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - .45

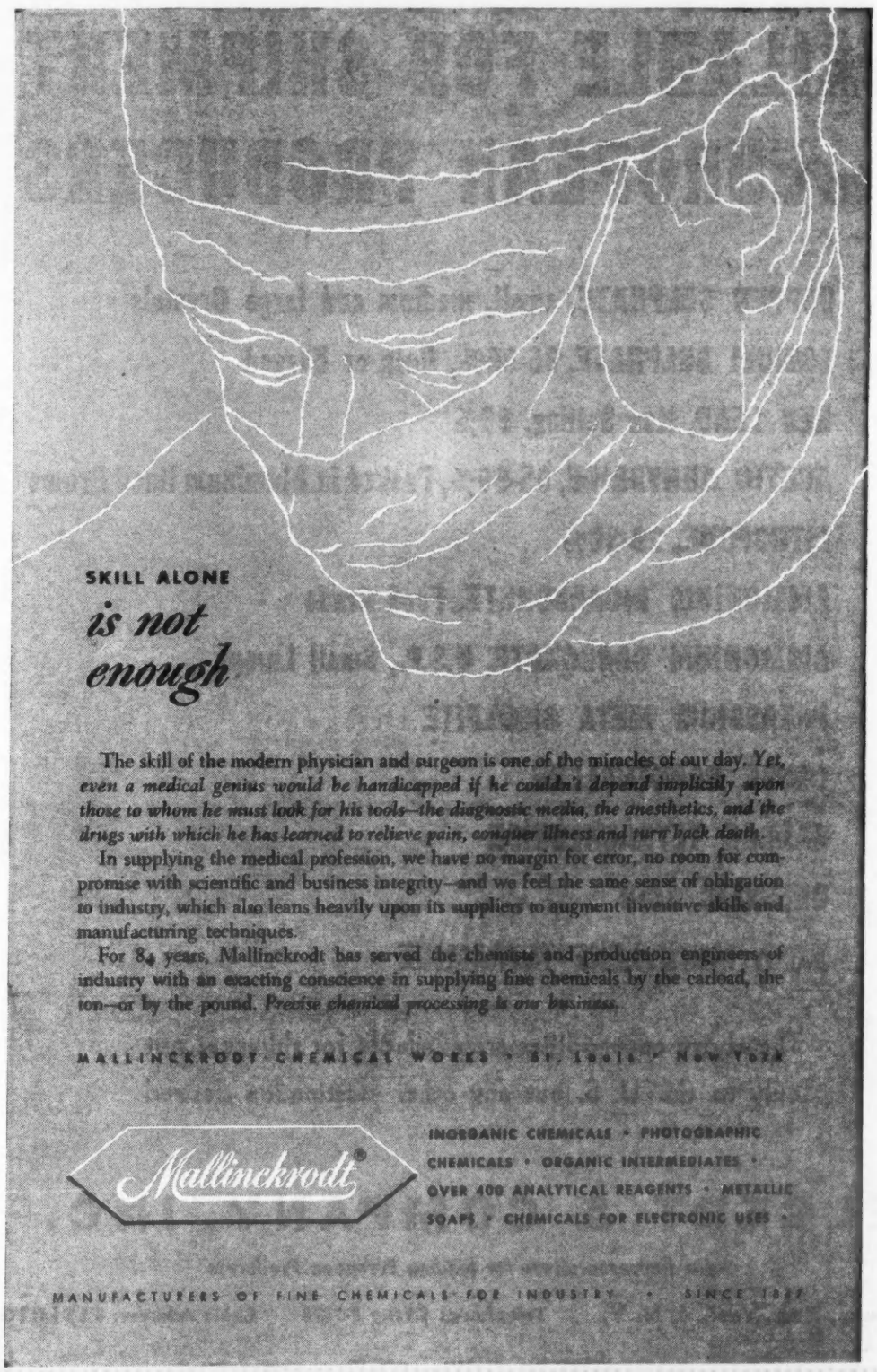
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54 - .56
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54⅞- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53⅜- .57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. 18½- —
l.c.l. works lb 19 —
tanks, works lb 18 —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 .13½
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 3.75 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots oz. 13.00 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .52 - .53
Graphite imported amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb No prices
crystalline 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb No prices
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse. lb No prices
97% powd., bgs., ex whse lb No prices
flake No. 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb No prices.
No. 2, bgs., whse. lb. No prices.

Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .16 - .17
White, choice, loose lb. .17¼- .18¼
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .16¼- .17¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molyhdic, kgs., works lb 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
28-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
45-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10% bbls. same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13% bbls. same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16% bbls. same basis lb. .14½- .15⅛
Green, chrome, reduced color, 17-19% bbls. same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21% bbls. same basis lb. .15 - .17
22-23% bbls. same basis lb. .15¼ —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
24-25% bbls. same basis lb. .15¼- .17
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31% bbls. same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33% bbls. same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35% bbls. same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40% bbls. same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45% bbls. same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50% bbls. same basis lb. .26 —
51-55% bbls. same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60% bbls. same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65% bbls. same basis lb. .27¼ —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.03
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. 37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Malachite thioflavin toner, molyb dic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb 3.40 —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb 4.40 5.60
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb 3.00 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb 2.60 -
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb 24 .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 .65
ordinary, cs lb 49 51
Wood, bls lb 35 .36
Guaiacol, cryst, tins lb 1.90 —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb 2.15 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb 1.50 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb 90 95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida see A.)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .65 - .70
Camphor see C.
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. 20 .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .17½ .19¼



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Gum, Copal—Iron Sulphate

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
Dsrs, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .19½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .19½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Gum, galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs, c.l., Acme, Tex., frt equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y. frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .38
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane (industrial) Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane (industrial) group 3, tanks. gal. .1405- .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP bots kilo.375.00 —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 6b dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo 110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Hops, N. bls lb .40 - .45
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydroturamide, dms, 6b cns, works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .24½- .25¼
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb .90 —
tech, dms, frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, nuts oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb 6.50 - —
Idoform, NF, dms, kgs lb 4.70 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac, root, bgs lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb .16 - —
djns lb .17 - —
Ascorbate, NF, bots lb 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst, tech, c.l., bbls, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut, 42° Be 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 —
Citrate, gran, dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq, 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen)
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms, frt alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs, c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls, dms lb .09½- .10

AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT
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COPPER SULPHATE, small, medium and large Crystals

SODIUM SULPHATE, 95-96%, Bulk or Bagged

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, 95-96%, Packed in Aluminum lined Drums

LITHOPONE, 29-30%

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, Food Grade

AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps

POTASSIUM META BISULFITE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

CRESYLIC ACID

HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE

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Iron by hydrogen reduced	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms	lb	.55	.58
brown, USP gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb	25½	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb	77	.97
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb	72	1.25
Methacrylate dms., works	lb	.60	—
Propionate cns	lb	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde dms., works	lb	50	53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.10	- 4.50
Isopentane dms. works	lb	45	55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb	20	—
l.c.l., works	lb	40	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb	42	45
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	42	50
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.85

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.80	.90
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb	.25	.30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks	gal.	.101	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925	.09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Kyanite (imp. low iron content, 10 mesh whse	ton	85.00	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton	95.00	105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.32	.34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.28	.31
hydrous	lb.	.27	.29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1965	—
Larkspur seed bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb	06	08½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11¾	.12
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb	.55	.60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.20	.25
select, bls	lb	60	.65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	—
gran, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	—
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.39	—
Iodide, NF V. lars	lb	3.30	—
Linoleate, precip., 28.15%, dms.,	lb.	.34½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1680	—
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	—
60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.30¼	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	.43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works,	lb.	.42½	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	.21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.47¾	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld	lb.	.1805	.1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.58	.60
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.48	—
ton lots	lb.	.49	—
less ton lots	lb.	.50	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.27½	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15½	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.55	—
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbl	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	10.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	10.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	10.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.25	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.15	—
Longview, Ark	ton.	10.25	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	10.40	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	11.00	—

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	14.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	12.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.90	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	12.65	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	11.50	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	13.50	—
Manistique, Mich	ton.	8.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey, Mich	ton	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City S. Dak.	ton	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	11.50	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	9.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.90	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.00	—

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Iron by Hydrogen—Lithopone

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms	lb.	6.85	7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.50	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.80	7.05
96-98%, dms.	lb.	7.20	8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.00	6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb	2.70	—
dms., works	lb	2.60	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.40
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Linseed meal expeller 34% bulk			
Midwest mills	ton.	65.50	—
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	64.50	—
Litharge com'l powd. dms. c.l. ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.20½
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.67	—
Bromide, NF, bbls, works, frt. equald	lb	2.10	2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs	lb	1.05	1.15
Chloride, cryst, dms	lb	.93	—
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb	1.80	2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	14.00	18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms	lb.	.90	1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.62	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs. c.l. dlvd,	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾	—

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher

See how to cut paint costs with Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X"

TRADEMARK

... without sacrificing quality

If you're interested in lowering paint-making costs ... without lowering quality ... investigate this remarkable new pigment, Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X."

You use fewer pounds of this pigment and make the same gallonage of paint ... yet retain all the durability, flexibility, and adhesion that white lead offers.

Upper photomicrograph at right shows why. See how the reactive portion of each particle is concentrated at the surface. Because of this you get all the well-known advantages of a lead pigment plus the *high bulk* which results from lower specific gravity.

Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" is a highly efficient paint film stabilizer. It also contributes to the self-cleaning properties of multiple-pigment house paints.

Many paint manufacturers are now using this new product in their formulations. Let our representative tell you the complete money-saving story ... backed by extensive laboratory and outdoor tests. Write or phone the National Lead office nearest you.

Photomicrograph of Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" particles, showing concentration of reactive white lead compound on surface.

Photomicrograph of characteristic lead soap formation produced with Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X," showing the effective action of the particle.

"Save the Surface and You Save All"

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.)

Dutch Boy* Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X"

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Liverwort Leaves—Methylamyl Ketone

Liverwort leaves, bls..... lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF..... lb. .85 - .90
Loheline sulphate bots, works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1..... lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls..... lb. .75 .80
Luputin tins..... lb. 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs..... lb. 1.35 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride dextro-laevo bots kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls..... lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls..... lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
afloat..... lb. 1.33 - 1.35
West Indian, cs..... lb. 1.28 - 1.30
broken, cs..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder Dutch bgs..... lb .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, etns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light etns..... lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls..... lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., etns., works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald..... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works..... ton.45.00 —
l.c.l., works..... ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..... lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide NF medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite dms..... lb 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls..... lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls..... lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride bbls works..... lb .09 .10
Stearate, etns., c.l..... lb. .48 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

Magnesium, trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..... lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots..... lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher

Malva flowers, black, bls..... lb 1.00 1.25
Blue, bls..... lb .95 1.10
Leaves, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Manganese acetate, bbls..... lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs..... lb 12 12½
Borate, tech., bbls..... lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls, works..... lb .21 - —
Chloride anhyd, dms works lb 20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..... lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls, works..... lb .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms..... lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls..... lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms..... lb. .24½- —
Stearate, etns., c.l..... lb. .47 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .49 - —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E.....ton.77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs., dlvd., S E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S.E...ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S.E..... ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6% dms..... lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.58.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs..... lb 1.10 1.35
small cs..... lb 85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l dms, works... lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms, works.... lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls..... lb No stocks
Bohemian, bls..... lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls..... lb. .39 - .40
French, bls..... lb. .42 - .43
Peruvian, bls..... lb. .38 - .39
February shipment, bls..... lb. .37 - —
Matico leaves, bls..... lb .25 .33
Melamine, bgs, ton lots, works lb .33 —
500 lbs or more, works lb 33½- —
less 500 lbs, works lb 36½- —
Menadione USP bots..... gram 06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots...lb.14.00 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Methyl salicylate, cns..... lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .34 —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .42 —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 44 —
Mercury, ammoniated, see White precipitate.
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms.... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide red, yellow (see Red precipitate; Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib, dms..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .13¾- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde dms, works..... lb 78 1.00
Metachlorandin, dms., works... lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld.. lb 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine kgs, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine kgs., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 4c. higher

synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt alld..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse..... gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

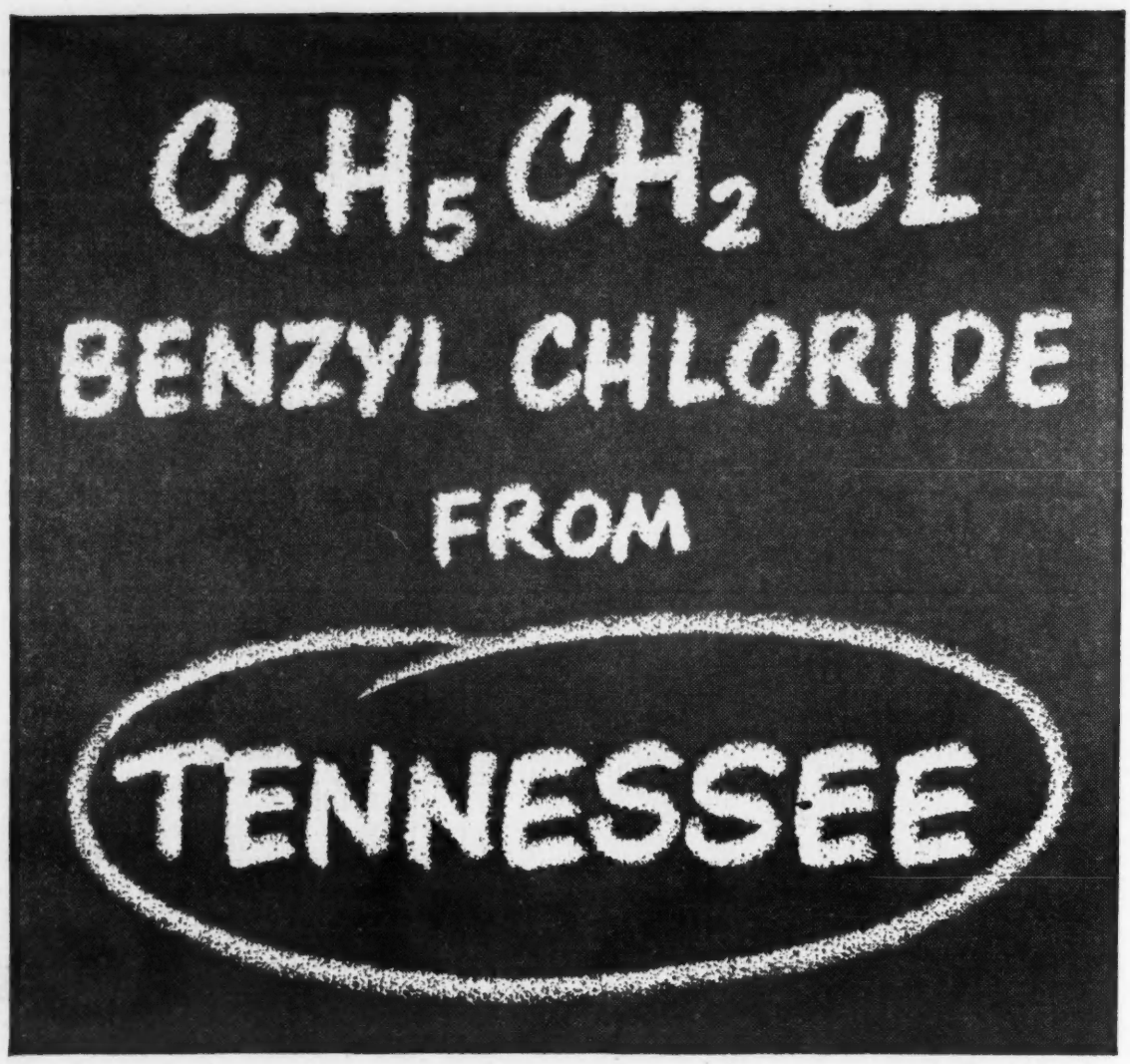
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic dms. c.l. works frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt alld. E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —

Methyl acetone synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns. 100 lbs or more lb. 2.50 2.55
extra cns..... lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms..... lb. .55 - .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. 18 .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. 13½- 14
single-unit, works..... lb. .11 - .11½
refrigeration mfrs, cyls, dlvd lb. .39 48
other consumers or service men cyls, dlvd lb 49
Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol dms, c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .33 —
tanks, works..... lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms..... lb. .35 - .40
tech, non-ret, dms., any quantity works lb .08 —
tanks, works..... lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works..... lb. 3.95 - 4.80
cbys., works..... lb. 3.25 - —
Lactate, tins, c.l. works..... lb .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate USP bots lb 2.10 2.20
fib, dms..... lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 3.25 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots...lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined, 95% dms., c.l. works lb 11 —
l.c.l. works..... lb 12 —
tanks, works..... lb 09 —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works..... lb 1.05 —



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By owning and managing our own source of raw material supply, we have an efficiently integrated production and exacting quality control. You benefit by the finest of service, the best possible quality of product.

Tell us your specific needs. See how we are able to satisfy so many particular customers. Place an order now for chemicals from Tennessee.

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs. .85 .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns. c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs. frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots kgs same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 11½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone 250-lb drms. less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld, E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
paint or facg. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet grd., W of Miss R. ½c higher
W of Rockies 1c higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½ - .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14¼ - .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
Fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .36½ - .37½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .34½ - .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate)
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene dms c.l. frt alld., or dlvd lb. .10½ - .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher
Monoethanolamine dms c.l. frt alld. E lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼ - —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt., alld. E. lb. .28¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks same basis lb .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 15 - —
tanks works lb 13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb 50 - —
l.c.l. works lb 51 - —
tanks works lb 49 - —
Morphine cns oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz 9.90 10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb 65 75
Leaves, bls lb 21 .25
Mullein flowers cs lb 1.15 1.20
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -50.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09½ - .09¾
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .17 - .17½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .09 - .09½
oriental, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .18 - .18½

Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -77.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.00 -46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74° tanks, frt alld lb. .0625 - —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765 - .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790 - .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675 - .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .14½ - —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .06½ - .07
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04269 - —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04141 - —
3. Houston M c.f. .04318 - —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .04086 - —
5.1 Kilgore, Palestine M c.f. .04973 - —
6.1 Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06528 - —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .05298 - —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .05298 - —
8. Midland M c.f. .04835 - —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04363 - —
10. Pampa M c.f. .04120 - —

Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .63½ - —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾ - .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .50½ - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼ - —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .58½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
Nicotinamide USP, dms frt adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms, dealers frt alld over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers frt alld on cases of 6 tin 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½

Methylcellulose—Nutgalls

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600 1,00 secs. c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-50 sec bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works N ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton 4.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —

quality...and service

come first at Niagara. Whether you order one drum or many, you get the same dependable high quality and purity of product.

EBG* Liquid Chlorine
NIALK* Caustic Potash
NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda
NIALK TRICHLOR ethylene
NIAGATHAL*
(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)
*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

Nutmeg—Oil, Rice

Nutmeg, East Indian, nubs, cs. lb. .61 - .72
splits, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
West Indian, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls. lb 10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb 13 .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. 15¼- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots. lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Apricot kernels, USP, dms. lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .24½- .25
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.80 - 5.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.65 - 2.90
tech., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Calamus, cns. lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .60
white, dms lb. .35 - .69
Canange, native, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.75
rectified, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 4.05 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb.60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 4.90 - 6.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3575- .3825
dms., l.c.l lb. .3625- .3875
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .3885- .4185
l.c.l. lb. .3935- .4235
tanks lb. .3760- .4060
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3735- .4035
l.c.l. lb. .3785- .4085
tanks lb. .3610- .3910
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4050- .4300
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3600- —
l.c.l. lb. .3400- .3650
tanks lb. .3225- .2475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .35 Nom.
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3375- .3625
l.c.l. lb. .3425- .3675
tanks lb. .32½- .3500
Oil, castor, No. 1, refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3525- .3775
l.c.l. lb. .3575- .3825
tanks lb. .3400- .3650
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. tanks lb. .18 Nom.
75% (60-62% fat), dms. lb. .26 Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns. lb. .55 - 1.10
Celeryseed, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Java, true, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Java type, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .23 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .22 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .28¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .13½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks, Chicago lb. .27½- —
Costus, bots oz.25.00 - —
Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, Valley. lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, salad, tanks lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, oots., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.55
70-75%, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 3,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.25.00 -27.00
Bourbon, cns lb.26.50 -31.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.50 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .25 - .25¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms. lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 4.30 - 6.25
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.00 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, bot lb.45 00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2380- —
l.c.l. lb. .2420- .2460
tankcar lb. .2260- .2280
tankwagon lb. .2290- .2310
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns lb. 5.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms lb. .36½- .37
Neroli, NF, French bots lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .34 - .35
tankcars lb. .32 - —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .22 - .22½
Olibanum, bots lb 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.50 - 3.75
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .20½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.170.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb.23.00 -26.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .27 - —
refined, tanks lb. .30½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.20
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .92 - —
steam-dist. dms. ex whse., nonret. dms., incl. l.c.l. ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 12 - —
tanks, same basis lb 10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 Nom.
Red, saponified, dms. lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms. lb. .30¼- .31¼
tanks lb. .28¾- —
single dist., dms. lb. .27¾- .29
tanks lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. No stocks.

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ORANGE
U.S.P.

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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Oil, rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots. oz. 35.00 - 45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 16.50 - 23.50
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 13.00 - 15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2480 - —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2370 - —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2380 - —
tanks lb. .2200 - —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
natural Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .36 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 31.00 - 38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2375 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2640 - .2690
tanks lb. .2440 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2480 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2540 - .2590
tanks lc. .2340 - —
edible, tanks lb. .2360 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 5.45 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920 - .20
tankcars lb. .1870 - —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850 - .1900
tankcars lb. .1750 - —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .24¼ - .24¾
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.85
white, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.10
technical white cns lb 40 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .39 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .39½ - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 26.00 - 32.00
Haitian cns. lb. 22.00 - 26.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.00 - 35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal 10 00 - 13 00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½ - .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .62½
63-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½ - .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ - .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ - .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ - .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.00 - 18.00
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 15.00 - 18.00
extra, bots. lb. 18.50 - 26.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .30¼ - .31½
tankcars lb. .28¾ - —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .19½ - .20
Olivine, aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10 00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 12 00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb 19 20 - 19 45
gran., USP, cns. lb 21 65 - 21 90
powd USP cns. lb 21 65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ Davenport, Penn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2310 - .2385
Molybdate, bbls. lb 42 43
Persian, bbls lb 30 45
Orange flowers, bls lb 40 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. 13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. 17 18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb 18 20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb 23 24
Verona, bls lb 15 18
powdered, bbls, bxs lb 19 24
Orthochlorobenzophenone, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 33 —
tanks, same basis lb 31 —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms, 10,000 lbs. or more lb 65 - —
smaller lots lb. 75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms, dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms, c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroaniline, dms lb 50 55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech, dms, c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, nots gram 3.00 - 4.00

Oil, Rose—Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%

Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots. works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Papavertine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .41 - .42
Spanish, bgs lb. .39 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenetidin, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0695 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705 - —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0720 - —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755 - —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns, c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech, 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½ - —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .16½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½ - —

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%—Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis, lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis, lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .18 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde tech. 98% 50 gals., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniiin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —

Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal, 45% sacked, mills ton 70.00 - 71.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.08
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04½- —

Penicillin, procaine, sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
February shipment, bgs lb. 1.62 - 1.63
March shipment, bgs lb. 1.58 - 1.59
May shipment, bgs lb. 1.57 - 1.58
Red, Carolina longs, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Haitian, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Hontaka, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .22 - .27
White, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
shipment, bgs lb. 2.50 - 2.95
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported bls lb 80 - .90
Pepsin, NF bulk, containers lb. 3.90 - —

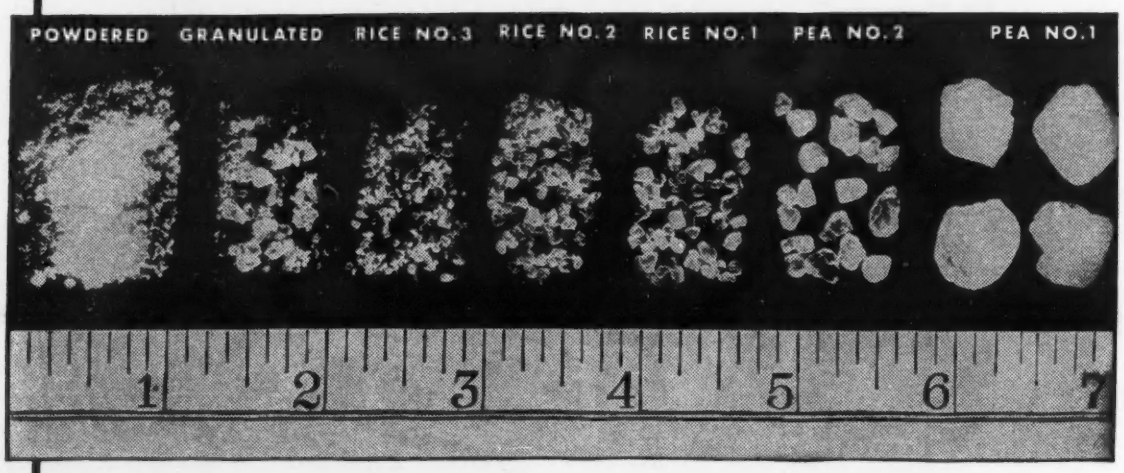
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
cream, dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .10 - —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.52 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 — —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
35°-60° C. 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 44 - —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.20 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 - 2.20
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.18 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 - .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. 1.67 - 2.07
255 F n.r. tanks ex tax. East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast tanks N J. N Y., gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
340-410 n.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .30⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland Ore gal 158 — —
San Francisco gal 152 — —
Seattle Wash gal 158 — —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal 11375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal .18 - —
Newark gal .17 - —
New York gal .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —

Paradichlorobenzene—a Size for Every Purpose in HOOKER PARADI*

Hooker Paradichlorobenzene is available in seven different sizes, from powdered to Pea No.1 (passing thru ⅜" screen on No. 2½ mesh) so that you can find just the right size for your use.

And whatever size you use, you can be sure it is of that same high purity that has characterized the Hooker product for thirty years. Sparkling clear unadulterated crystals that evaporate completely leaving no residue and no stains. Shown below are the seven sizes in which Hooker Paradichlorobenzene is available. If you are interested in the mothicide or sanitary specialities market—if you repackage or reform paradichlorobenzene—you will find the Hooker product, because of its purity, its availability in so many sizes, and the cooperation Hooker can give you, will save you time and money.

Samples will be sent you upon request on your business letterhead.



HOOKER PARADI BULLETIN NO. 454

Hooker's new illustrated bulletin on Paradichlorobenzene contains a wealth of information for concerns engaged in or contemplating repackaging and reforming paradichlorobenzene. It gives information on the reprocessing for different applications, solubility of Paradi in common solvents, sources for reprocessing and packaging equipment as well as complete information about the Hooker product. Send for copy today.

*TRADEMARK REGISTERED

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

9-1589

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret dms., works	lb.	.1863-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675-	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.1590-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital USP dms. 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
USP, synthetic, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.45 -	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00 -	4.75
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots	lb	1.25 -	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Phe acetate dms. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00 -	37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	68½-	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.65 -	2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	3.75	4.20
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75 -	—
CP bots, works	lb	5.12 -	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol CP fib dms. works	lb.	15.00 -	15.75
commercial, fib, dms., works	lb.	6.40 -	—
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45 -	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½-	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.00 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.00 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.00 -	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	4.92 -	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28 -	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton.		5.83 -	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebbie, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton.	6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton.	7.21 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Yellow cns	lb.	.30 -	.37
dms. c.l	lb.	.26 -	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	.17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
c.l., works	lb	13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works,	lb.	.28 -	.29
dms export	lb	33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	.16
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19 -	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	.20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, obls., works	lb	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25 -	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10 -	—
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.24½-	.25
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0511-	—
whse., N. Y. C	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.041 -	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65 -	1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.72 -	2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	kilo.	9.00 -	10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1054-	—
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.1029-	—
20 or more dms	lb.	.0909-	—
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1148-	—
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.1123-	—
20 or more dms	lb.	.1003-	—
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	37.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00 -	41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08 -	.10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican Texas).			
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs		3.75	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.06 -	.06½

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00 -	93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.38 -	40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	14.70 -	15.45
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs. frt alld	lb.	.30 -	.31
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31 -	.31½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31½-	.32
200-9,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.32 -	.32½
standard, bgs. over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
200-9,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27 -	.28½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28 -	.29½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29 -	.30½
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29 -	.30½

Polystyrene crystals, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb	.60	.63
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.90 -	.95
Seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.26½-	.27
Polish, bgs	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Turkish, bgs, afloat	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.625 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.125 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.40 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	10.15 -	—
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.25 -	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	4.65 -	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.90 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, works,	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—

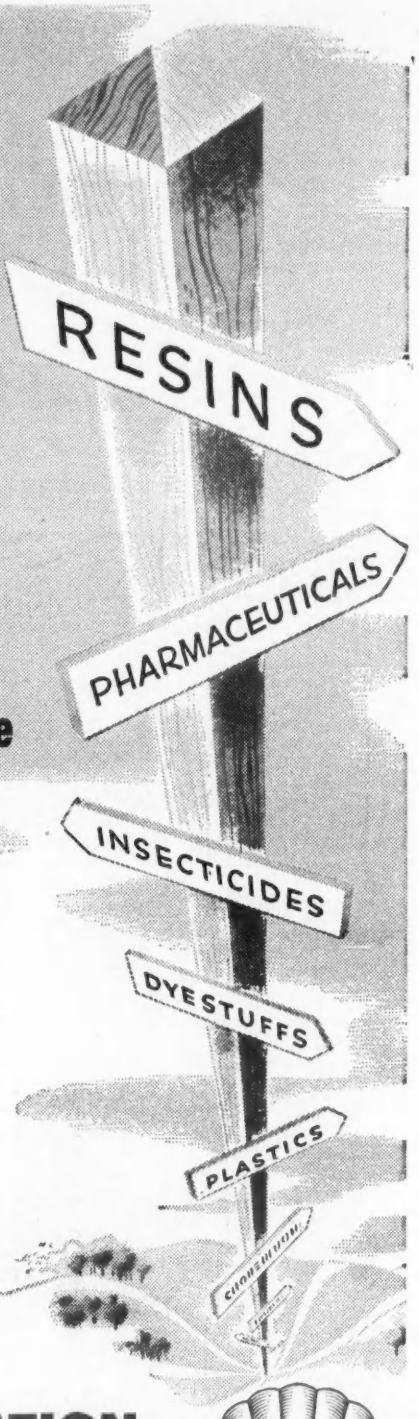
Petroleum Sulphonate—Potassium Citrate

Potassium abietate dms	lb	.08 -	—
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31 -	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.21 -	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	214.50 -	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	277.50 -	—
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50 -	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50 -	.52
25-200-lb. lots	lb	.55 -	.57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs	lb	.34 -	.37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	9.30 -	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
USP gran., bbls. dms	lb	16½-	.18
powd. bbls. dms	lb	21 -	.23
Chlorate, cryst., dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11⅛
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons, ex works	lb.	.13 -	.13⅛
NF, gran., dms	lb	31	33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	26	.27
gran., dms	lb.	.20 -	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.29 -	.32
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.32 -	.36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½-	.38⅛
powder, dms.	lb	40½ -	.41⅛

From SHELL CHEMICAL

ALLYL CHLORIDE

$CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl$



This highly reactive intermediate may provide a practical route to products you want

THE USEFULNESS of Allyl Chloride as an intermediate has extended into many widely separated fields. Allyl Chloride is the key to Shell's synthetic glycerine . . . to important products in the synthetic resins and plastics fields. It is well established as an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals, insecticides, and dyestuffs.

The bi-functional character of Allyl Chloride makes it especially reactive. A wide variety of useful compounds can be formed by reactions involving the olefinic bond . . . the chlorine atom . . . or by simultaneous reactions involving both.

Allyl Chloride is in adequate supply . . . can be shipped in tank cars or drums from the plant in Houston, Texas.

A 136-page cloth bound book, describing reactions and properties of Allyl Chloride, is available . . . a letterhead request will bring you a copy. Samples of Allyl Chloride are available for evaluation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Potassium Cyanide—Red, Cadmium, Orange Shade

Potassium cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran, bbls lb .21 - —
powd, bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, tins lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¼- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls, wks. lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb .60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —

Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .976 - 1.032
Sulphate, agricultural 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran, dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.08
tech, works lb 45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .45 - .58
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, cans, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms, c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½

Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .22 - .23
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb 18 28
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms. works gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls. works gal.16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .71½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 - —

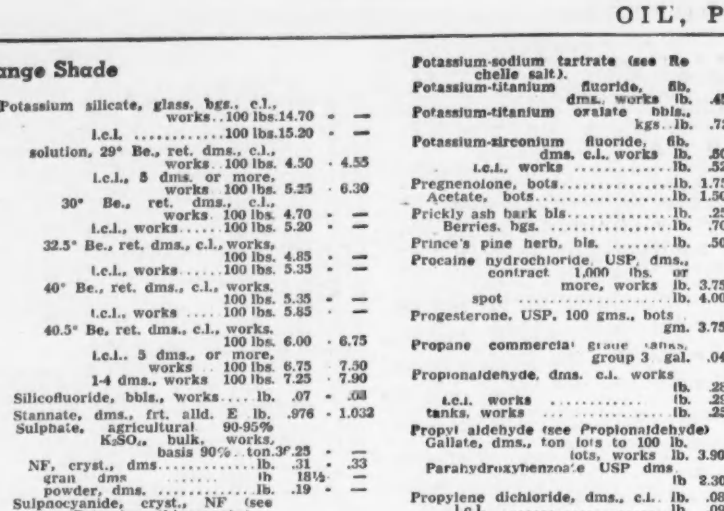
Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 .09
Quebracho, extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.220.00 -230.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 1.50
Quinine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 —
powd, precip, cns oz. 1.85 —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .54½- .64½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls, dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.60 - —
Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —

• SODIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM CHROMATE
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM SULPHATE



over 40 years producing uniform chemicals

Natural BICHROMATE OF SODA
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

ed, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are lc. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley O., Easton, Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works lb. 40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1 10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb 04 - —
MNP, toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, pgs., works lb. 05¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .90
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic, quinamine, Y kgs., works lb 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb 20 - 25
Purple lake, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb 25 - 28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05-4- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, light, dark, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb 24½ - 25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.88 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb 50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns lb. 42.00 -45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. 1.00 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. 30 .35
powdered, bbls lb. 35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., divd kilo. 125 00 —
Readily soluble, bots., divd kilo. 125 00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb 79 —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. 40 .45
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone CP, bbls, works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 — —
l.c.l., mines ton. 45.00 — —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .03 - —
Ryania 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

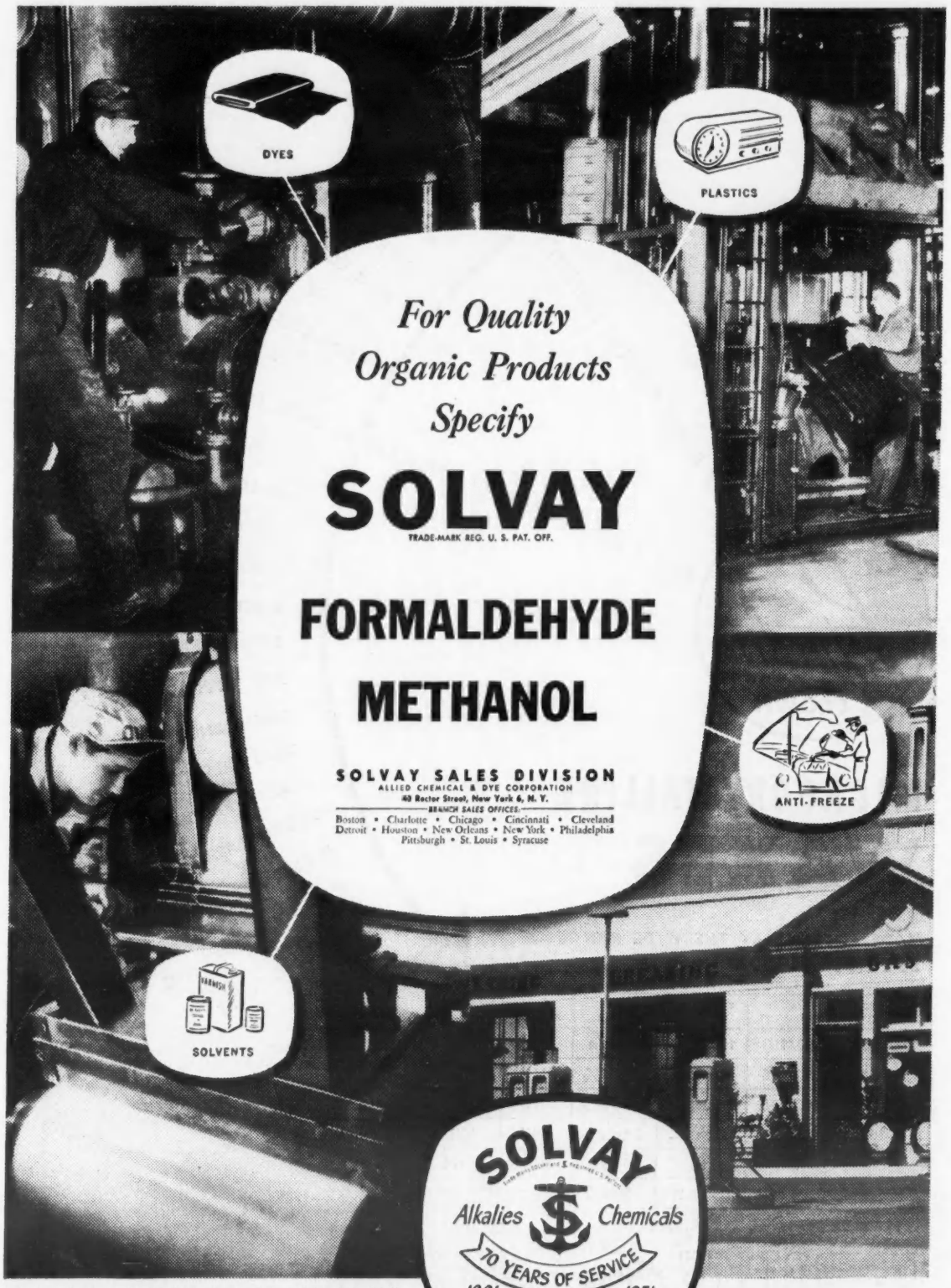
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .48 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.10 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .17 - .17¼
Cyprus, bls lb. .10 - .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.05 - —
afloat, bls lb. 1.03 - —
English, bls lb. .80 - .81
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¾ - .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicin, ctns lb 14 00 -25 00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered, add 10c higher
Salt, rock, buriap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —

Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .68
powd., dms. lb. .75 .78
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb 2 45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
Honduras, bls lb 40 45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls. lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns. lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs lb. 11 .14
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 — —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .24 .25
No. 2, bls. lb. .20 .21
No. 3, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .20 .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 .35
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Turkish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .62 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .60 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .58 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .56 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .90 16- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —

Red, Cadmium, Lithopone—Soda Ash

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. 85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 .55
Western, bls lb. 30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. 35 40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11 00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20 00 -60 00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns lb. .15½ —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb 90 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. 35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 —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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde • Sodium Nitrite

Soda Caustic—Sodium Sulphate

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
i.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
i.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran. gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate refined water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined bbls. works lb. .48 - —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20.000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works .....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
i.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls. kgs. works. lb .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb .21 - —
Chlorite, tech. dms. works lb 75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l. dms. works lb .21 - .29

Sodium chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms..... lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms..... lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works..... lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .10¾- —
i.c.l. works ..... lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
i.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. .... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd ..... lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25½
i.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)
USP, pellets, dms lb .23 - —

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
i.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
Use see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .15½- .16½
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.50 —
i.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 —
Sodium metanorate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works ..... lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
i.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.56.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
i.c.l., same basis ....lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots.....lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
i.c.l., works..... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
i.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
i.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium pnosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller quantities..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
i.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate USP, dms..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex
bbls. c.l. works 480 lbs 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ..... ton.19.00 - —
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ..... ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works .... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .05 - —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .054 - .070
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E. lb. .967 - 1.017
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb 51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate NF VII dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. annyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst., bbls ..... lb 17 - .19
gran., bbls. ..... lb .17 - .17½

Petrolite CROWN	Melting Point °F	Pen. with 100 gms.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Brown	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
* 23	180 min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
* 36	180 min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

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PW-50-2

Sodium sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
i.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
i.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
i.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb .51 .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72% dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech. dms works lb. 20 —
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
Titanate, ctns c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb 10¼ —
1 ton or less works lb 10½- 11
Trichloroacetate dms lb 46 55
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
i.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls. works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-titanium fluoride fib dms. c.l., works lb. .16½- —
i.c.l., works lb 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naptha coater tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works..... lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst. pellets dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works..... lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.65.00 Nom.
50%, same basis..... ton.76.00 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate ctns ..... oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls..... lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls..... lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. .... lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works..... lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. N. Y. .....100 lbs. 6.57 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.83 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs..... lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs .....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .22 - .24
Seed bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials, vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials, vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns..dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms..... lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls. works ..... lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls., works ..... lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms..... lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.58.70 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works lb 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin NF, bots ..... oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns. 100 ozs. oz. 1.23 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms. c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate denat, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works... lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms ..... lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin USP crystals, free flowing dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP granules, free flowing dms lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms ..... lb 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin USP micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP dms, lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanitramidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots, tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms lb. 4.00 4.50
micro crystals 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. ..... lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms, lb. 3.50 3.80

Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton.21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot .....lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —

Sodium Sulphide—2,4,5-T Isopropyl Ester

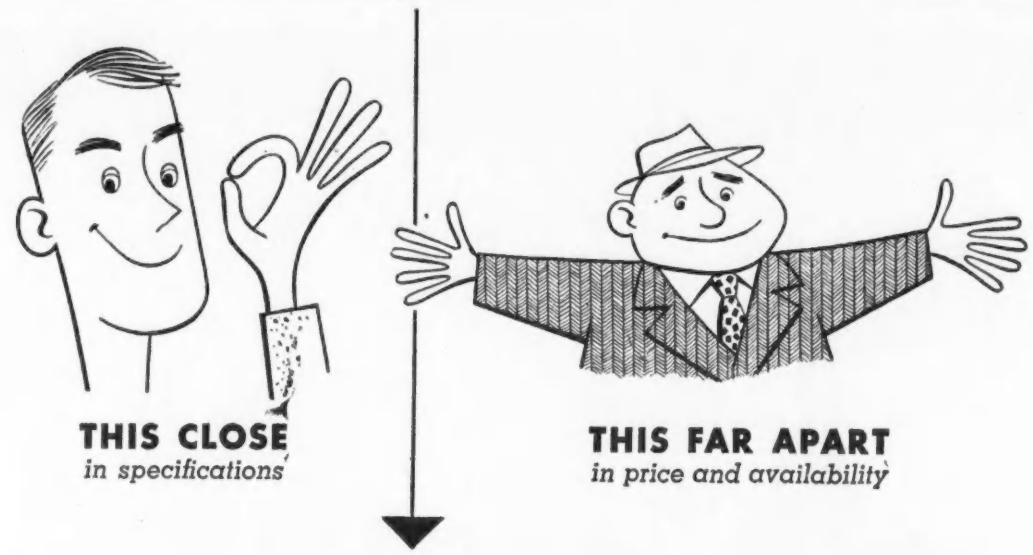
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis .... ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs..... lb. 1.13 - 1.15
imported, bgs..... lb. 1.00 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works..... lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —



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Moorestown, New Jersey

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CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN AND CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENTS
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

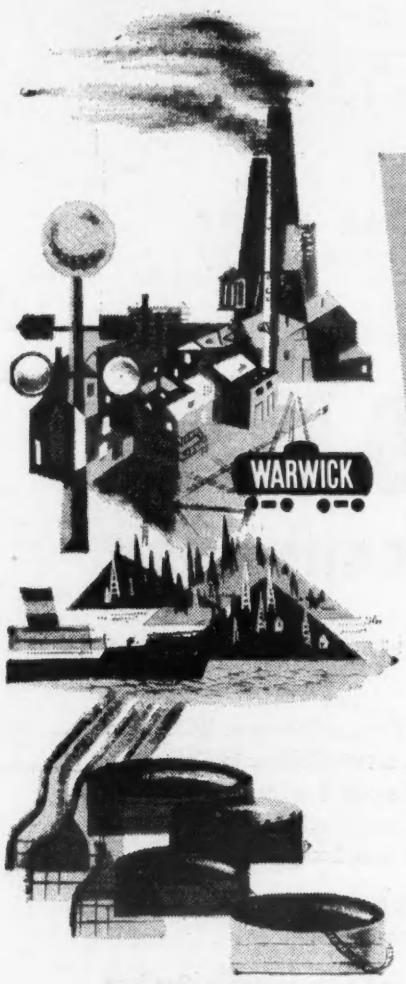
Talc—Tyrothricin

Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 26.50 - 28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 12.50 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .22 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - .18¼
Tallow, fancy, loose, l.c., dlvd lb. .17½ - .18½
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - .18
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½ - .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. .05½ - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .45 - .55
Alpha (see A).
Terpinglycol ether dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .71
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate 99% bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil dms., works lb 5.50 - 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate cs., works lb 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro laevo, bots., 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22½ - .23
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. 1.11½ - —
Metal lb. 1.83 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.83 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.44½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .995 - 1.005
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½

Titanium dioxide, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in 5-bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½ - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls. lb 80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .61½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ref., chys., works, frt adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .30 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works lb. .27½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Haitian, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10



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10th STREET and 44th AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Refineries: Chanute, Kansas • Kilgore, Texas

*Trade Mark Reg.

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, ntack, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.114.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -70.00
Extract powd. bgs. ex dock duty extra lb .09½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. works lb. 1.28 - —
tech. dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.65 - 3.15
ex lignin tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l. works lb 28 - —
l.c.l. works lb 30 - —
tanks, works lb. 27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb 30 - —
tanks, works lb 27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 28 - —
l.c.l. works lb 30 - —
tanks, works lb 27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works. lb 27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridine, ret dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,400,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. 03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
A natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials 25, 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver Calciferol and Viosterol)
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs. cns same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. No prices.
Brazilian, bgs lb. No prices.
Central American, bgs lb. No prices.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .73
refined, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 3c per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.23 - 1.25
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.27 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.31 - 1.33
No. 2 lb. 1.29 - 1.31
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM ambalt ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 15 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 13½ —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 17 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb 20½ —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 21½ —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190-195° m.p. ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 34½ -
Montan, dom., black raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
German, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
refined, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .80 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd, 99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb .50 .31
Wild yam root, bls lb 16 .17

Methane, USP—Xylenol, Meta Fraction

Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.50 5.00
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

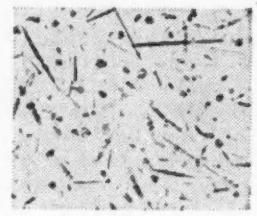
Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb 28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 36°-58° C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. 193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 196 - —
tanks, same basis lb 18 - —
45°-47° C. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 156 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —

—Continued on page 43

high

if you require a Zinc Oxide with
HIGH OIL ABSORPTION

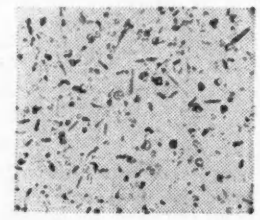
A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles which gives heavy body.



medium

or if you prefer a Zinc Oxide with
MEDIUM OIL ABSORPTION

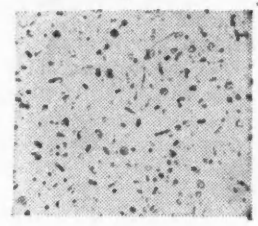
A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.



low

or a Zinc Oxide having
LOW OIL ABSORPTION

A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22.



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Volume 159 February 19, 1951 Number 8

Manning the Emergency Posts

As usual, the government has a big problem in connection with the adequate manning of its emergency offices. In its several defense operations, it needs many good men, men of special qualifications in special fields. As it is with its regular jobs, it cannot afford to employ the kind of men that it should have, and doubtless will likewise be obliged to substitute quantity for quality, with the customary unsatisfactory results.

The Office of Price Stabilization is still being a bit choosey in the getting of men as local division heads and for other administrative functions. The New York regional office is reported to have turned down almost 6,000 applicants. Qualified men have turned down its offers because of the inadequate compensation. Most of them, however, have volunteered to assist in advisory capacities without pay. With proper advice, properly used, the administrative jobs would be far less exacting. But, it must be recognized that, although fully qualified advisers may be available, the determining factor is how their advice is accepted and applied.

Able men have gone into the top jobs in the defense program. Others, it is reported, are willing to take posts in the second line and even the third. Some of those so volunteering are individually able to supplement the inadequate salaries attached to those posts. There is discussion of a method whereby the employers of qualified men would make up the differences if and when such men were passed by those who are said to insist upon having that prerogative. That, of course, is one of the chief deterrents of many well qualified persons, some of whom doubtless would be passed, but all of whom look upon such a requirement as an insult.

The defense program needs good men. It should have them from the start. Their necessity needs no initial period of trial and error. The defense program can get good men with the assistance of industrial groups whose cooperation in various ways is essential to the best procedure. It is to be desired that the assistance, in selection and in compensation, be provided by industrial groups, associations or the like, rather than by individual employers.

Perhaps in her days it was possible for Caeser's wife to be above suspicion. In the politics and philosophies of today, that would necessitate the utmost stratospheric soaring. The competent men who are ready to serve the defense program of the government would enter upon such service with no thought of advantage for themselves or their employers. But, the witch-hunters would have a wholly different view of why the Smith Sunfishing Corporation was paying one of its top men to serve the government in the regulation of business in fishhooks. They would not be convinced that he was not there for "gittin's." Of course, their view would differ only in being on a broader scale if the paying was being done by the National Association of the Hook-Fishing Industry. But there could be no jabbering about competitive insides detrimental to small business.

Business wants the national defense program to work, as it should work, for the best service to the nation with the least discomfort for the people. To that end, the assistance of business is imperatively necessary. And that involves teamwork, in preparation for which there must be mutual understanding, confidence, and correlation.

Nothing New in Tax Ideas

The Commerce and Industry Association of New York has asked congress to substitute for an increase in corporation levies in the new tax legislation a manufacturer's excise tax on all products except food. Such a tax, the congressional committee was told, could provide annual revenue of $5,000,000,000. It was not told that not one cent of that would be paid by manufacturers. But, because the impost would be a hidden one, pyramiding with several profits to the ultimate consumer, it can be expected to find favor with those who are reluctant to let their constituent electorate know how much government costs the individual.

In the light of the proposal by business of an excise tax, it is difficult to comprehend why some economic observers are at a loss to understand why the public relations of business fall short of satisfactoriness. The application of a bit of social science, along with the customary mathematics, to the consideration of revenue-raising would, at least, hint at opportunities to be considerate of the sources. In a really democratic and ethical system of taxation, there would be no opportunity for the passing along, flat or pyramided, of any impost. But, expediency, sometimes called "political science," in matters of taxation is not markedly characterized by either democracy or ethics. Hence, the consumer, seldom aware of the extent to which all taxes fall upon him, has no knowledge of the monetary weight of that burden—and he lacks wholly a means of lessening it, except at the expense of his own welfare.

A manufacturer's excise tax is inequitable and inflationary. Let us quote:—

"When over-grown dealers in any of the necessaries of life, meanly project and apply for a new tax upon themselves, that they may plead an excuse for raising from the public twice the sum they advance to the government, and this, too, chiefly from the poor and laboring part of the nation, who, under such pressures, have neither leisure nor money enough to help themselves and elude the duty; would it not be doing them justice, if they were, by a subsequent act, restrained from raising the price of their commodity? Upon a fair inquiry into their profits, it might be found that they would still gain more than most of them deserve."

That is not the comment of a communistic agitator of this day. It was made in The Public Ledger, of London, England, January 20, 1761. It was about sixty years later that Sydney Smith paid his respects to excises:—

"The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 percent, into a spoon that has paid 15 percent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 22 percent, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death."

In many things, times may have changed since the national birth of these United States. But, politically, they have not got any closer to that sometimes mentioned scientific method of taxation.

For the Bookshelf

MANUFACTURERS' PRACTICAL RECIPES: Comprising Processes and Recipes for the Manufacture of Commodities Used in All the Industries, Arts and Professions. G. S. Renshaw, Ph.D., general editor. Cloth; iv +400 pages. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Chemical Publishing Company. $10.50.

This is a British publication, printed in Great Britain and known there with the word, "Shaw's" in the title. It is an ambitious essaying of the making of manufacturers by means of formulas, a process which is more common on that side of the Atlantic. Its viewpoint may be grasped from the fact that its definition of terms used in the "chemistry trade" comprises but eighty-three "terms"—all of which are synonyms for common chemicals, and has definitions for fifty-three other names of chemicals and related materials.

But, the book contains a wealth of formula dope—the stuff on which make-it-at-home industrialists thrive mentally and, sometimes, financially. The treatment is particularly informative for the formula follower of the common type. It has more than a hint of usefulness for anybody looking for something to make.

There are forty groups of recipes and a supplementary list. They run all the way from animal foods and medicines to pyrotechnics, embracing all manner of household and office supplies and things for artisans. Some of the designations—"Yellow Butter Grease" is a good example—would not fit into the statutory scheme of labeling in the United States.

Anybody could keep himself busy with the help of this book.

MODERN CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES. By Milton A. Lesser. Cloth; 514 pages. New York: MacNair-Dorland Company. $7.25.

The author says that, with all the formularies, technologic treatises, and process presentations in the wide, varied field of chemical specialties, "no volume yet has covered the general aspects of formulation, manufacture, and use, discussed in a practical vein." He set out to fill that lack, drawing mainly upon his contributions to the trade periodical, *Soap & Sanitary Chemicals*, designed for practical utilization, and modernized in the book.

Mr. Lesser does not make a fetich of formula: he avers that experience and skill—expert know-how—are far more useful than a list of ingredients. He gives formulas, of course. But, he lucidly and informatively sets forth what to do with them—and how and why. Forty-two types of specialties are covered, arranged in six general categories—detergents and cleaners, polishes, floor-care products, textile products, products for leather care, and industrial and household specialties for sanitation, water treatment, paint-removing, chimney-cleaning, air-deodorizing, and other applications. There are almost 1,000 subjects in the index.

Chemical specialties are perhaps next to cosmetics in public purchasing popularity. They are many in purpose and far more in kind. They are sold in all places and by all methods of distribution. Their field is not one in which monopoly has much of a chance: competition is big in every way. In selling them, as in making them, know-how is the biggest asset. Of course, having a good product, like having a good formula, is a big help. Lesser's assistance does much toward the getting of a good start.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 3*

are about 89 cents per bushel, compared with $2.05 in April, 1948; sweet potatoes are $1.94, compared with $2.65 in August, 1948; wheat, the basic ingredient of bread, was $2.09 on January 15 of this year, compared with $2.81 in January, 1948; chickens 24.3 cents this January, compared with 32.5 cents in August, 1948; the farm price of eggs was 42.6 cents on January 15, compared with 48.3 cents in November, 1948; oranges were bringing farmers only $1.26 a box this January, against $1.96 a box in September, 1948.

Out of the thirty-five major commodities listed by Mr. Cooley, only nine were priced as high on January 15 as they were during 1948. These commodities are cotton, cottonseed, peanuts, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, retail farm milk, and wool. Of these, cottonseed, peanuts, and retail milk (milk sold by the farmer direct to the consumer) are up only minutely above their 1948 prices.

Defense Trade Competition

The Munitions Board is being urged by the small business committee of the house to reevaluate its policy on negotiated bids, with a view of establishing defense procurement on a more competitive basis. The committee believes this will give little business a better break in getting some of the billions to be spent by the armed forces.

Negotiated contracts are becoming the order of the day in all branches of the armed forces. The navy, which ordinarily buys hardware and tools for all the services, for example, has dried up the flow of bid invitations for this type of material. One a day is now the rule; whereas, there used to be twenty-five or thirty invitations. It is reported that, during the past two weeks, not a single advertised bid invitation has been issued by the principal quartermaster procuring offices. Army ordnance, the air corps aviation supply office, and the marine corps are still issuing a few formal bid invitations. The army signal corps is scheduled to go on all-out negotiation on March 1.

The house committee fears that the expanded and highly successful information program on government purchasing which was established only a short time ago will be a dead letter unless something is done to save competitive bidding in the armed services.

Government Cost-Cutting

The one shining example that costs of operation in government do not have to rise year after year is the record of the General Accounting Office. At a time when it seems that government has been expending beyond all reasonable comprehension, the GAO has proved that it is possible to reduce employees and still get the job done.

In April, 1946, the number of employees in GAO reached a peak of 14,904. There were only 7,064 employees on January 1, this year, a reduction of more than 50 percent in the last five years, without impairing the efficiency of the agency one iota. This small band of workers last year audited 25,300,000 vouchers, settled 492,000 claims, reconciled 318,200,200 checks, rendered 12,400 decisions to departments, agencies, claimants, and others; made inspection of 945 different government officers; submitted thirty-four comprehensive audits to congress; made 685 report to congress and its committees, and answered 3,500 inquiries from individual members of congress.

GAO is one of the few agencies that not only pays its way but in addition makes a substantial contribution each year to the Treasury. Collections from 1941 through December 31, 1950, totaled $718,100,000. This money had been illegally or otherwise improperly paid out, and it is a fair statement to say that little of it would have ever been recovered except for the General Accounting Office.

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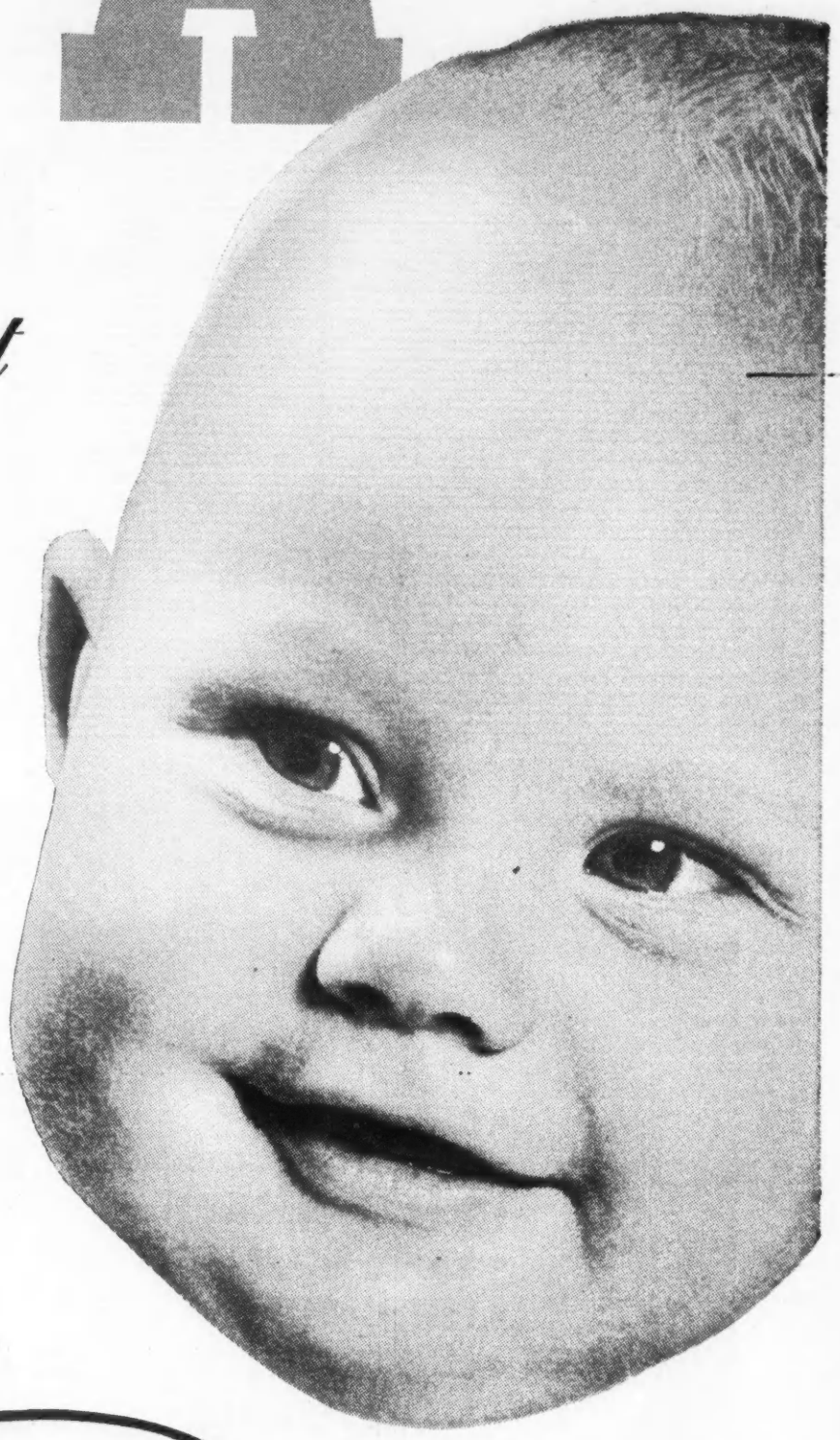

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Heavy Chemicals

The crippling effect of the recent railroad strike was still being felt in the market for heavy chemicals last week. Plants of both producers and consumers, which were either shutdown or curtailed, were being reopened or put back into full operation. The tankcar situation, however, continued to plague many segments of the industry. Shippers were hard at work unravelling the traffic snarl that resulted from the stoppage but the process of routing the vehicles to proper destinations was a slow one. This, on top of a shortage of tankcars.

The supply and demand situation was virtually unchanged during the week. materials were short throughout the industry and, in many instances, further tightening was anticipated. One important bottleneck was sulphuric acid. Consumers were getting some supplies but only on an uncertain, day-to-day basis. Controls on sulphur and sulphuric acid are expected shortly. Another problem facing suppliers was the shortage of containers. Meanwhile, demand for virtually all chemicals remained at high levels.

Among the metals, quicksilver weakened some during the period but suppliers held to previous quotations. There was pressure from the Spanish cartel for an advance but it was meeting some resistance. Tin importers were still stymied by the disparity between ceiling prices and delivered costs of the imported metal; government officials were said to be studying the problem. Zinc was the subject of government action:—an order was issued limiting zinc scrap inventories and regulating scrap toll agreements.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.4 percent for the week ending February 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.3 in the preceding week and 96.3 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Demand continued to greatly outstrip available supply. Call for future delivery remained heavy enough to promise a tight supply situation for some time to come.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Producers continued to allocate available supplies, with the result that most consumers were getting only part of their requirements. Pricewise, there were no developments.

Chlorine — The tankcar problem remained the biggest headache for shippers and consumers. Coupled with the actual scarcity of the vehicles, the trade was still suffering from the dislocation of cars resulting from the railroad strike. Demand for chlorine held well above the production level.

Copper Sulphate—The supply situation remained tight, although most domestic users were getting fair amounts of material. This was aided, in part, by producers being allowed by the government to use during the first quarter, all the copper they can obtain. Sulphuric acid continues to pose a problem to producers. Although acid was being obtained in fair amounts, it was on an uncertain and day-to-day basis. An equally-pressing problem was the scarcity of multiwall paper bags. Burlap bags, in which the sulphate could be shipped, were available but high price made their use prohibitive.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying pressure was still heavy on producers as a result of continued active desire by consumers to take on stocks to fill plating tanks. Some cancellations were beginning to come through, however, and many more are expected to appear in coming weeks. The peak of cancellations is expected to be received in late March.

Soda, Caustic—The effect of the railroad strike was still being felt. There was a serious problem concerning available tankcars, which were still in the process of being transported to their scheduled locations. Meanwhile, there was no easement in the supply of flaked or solid caustic, although liquid was available.

Tin Salts—Producers of these chemicals were holding the price line last week until the muddled situation in the metal could be clarified. As far as consumption was concerned, it was felt that most buyers would get needed amounts this month. In March, however, when enduse restrictions, especially for tin oxide, become effective, the pinch will begin to be felt.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acids

Acetic—Inventories of glacial were virtually non-existant and demand for textiles and acetates was being satisfied from direct production. Shipments remained far behind schedules.

Hydrofluosilicic—This was one acid that was still in fairly good supply. Demand remained normal and was not of sufficient volume to exert any pressure on stocks, which were promptly available for shipment.

Muriatic—Heavy industrial demand continued to exert pressure on production. As a result, shipments were falling behind and new commitments were not readily met.

Sulphuric—Indications were that conditions were worsening in regard to this acid. The shortage was giving concern in many quarters as it was seriously affecting output of many industrial and agricultural chemicals. Inability to secure sufficient tankcars was aggravating the situation.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum totalled 65,897 short tons in December, according to the Bureau of Mines. December production completed a record year totalling 718,627 tons, 119 percent of 1949 production and the largest annual total since 1944. Producers reported 16,636 tons of metal in stockpiles at the end of December. Stockpiles have increased each month since a low point was reached at the end of September and closed the year with the highest total since February. However, the amount is small in relation to current operations (about eight days' production) and this ingot must be considered as working inventory rather than reserve.

Lead — Market continued tight, with common grade remaining 17c. per pound, New York, and 16.80c., St. Louis. Imported lead was at 18½c., duty paid, New York. The government was still not in the market for stockpiling. Battery makers were calling for considerable quantities, which was a little unusual at this time of year. Pigment makers' demands were heavy. No exports were reported.

Quicksilver—There was a bit more weakness in the market last week, but the price held at previous level. Spain was pushing for a $30 increase, in line with its desire for a $300 price by summer. There was some question, however, as to whether Italy would go along. Meanwhile, plans were being furthered leading to the reopening of many of the mercury mines in the United States.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Activity has been quiet on the market here with metal remaining scarce, quoted at $220 to $225 per flask.

Tin—Importers continued to be stalemated by the gross inequity between ceiling prices and delivered costs of the imported metal. With the New York price set at about $1.83 per pound, for example, sharp fluctuations in Singapore and London last week would, at one point, have brought the delivered New York price to as high as $1.97. There was no industry-wide movement to clarify the price muddle, as far as could be learned, but individual suppliers were working closely with price authorities to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the situation. Exports of Malayan tin fell from 5,500 long tons in December to 4,500 in January, with Continental Europe replacing the United States as the principal buyer.

Zinc—The National Production Authority issued an order limiting zinc scrap inventories and regulating scrap toll agreements to forestall excessive conversion of scrap into slab zinc at the expense of the zinc dust supply. Meanwhile, supply remained tight, with demand heavy. The government is making no new purchases,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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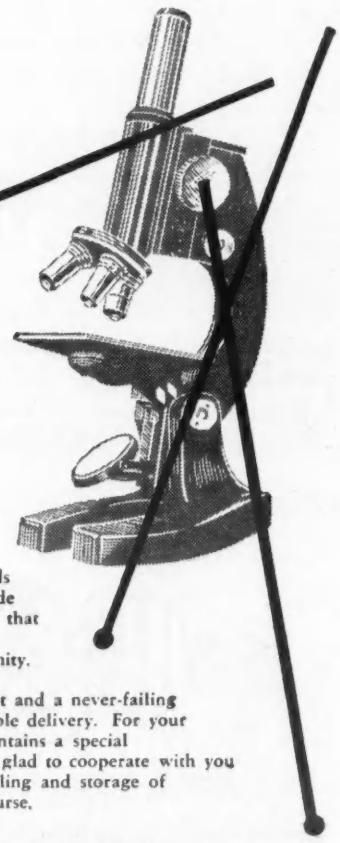

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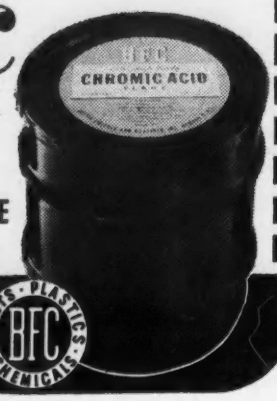

contenting itself with shipments on previous contracts.

American Zinc Institute placed stocks of slab zinc at 8,884 tons on January 1, production during January was 80,912 tons, domestic shipments 70,848, export and drawback 3,156, government account 5,580, total 79,584 tons, leaving stocks January 31 at 10,212 tons. Unfilled orders at the close of January totaled 72,770 tons. Daily average production, 2,610 tons. January production of prime western was 39,538 tons, and stocks on January 31 were 6,328 tons.

Cyanamid Issues Bulletin On Rosin Size Emulsifier

The industrial chemicals division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, announces the availability of technical bulletin (No. 25) on Cyanamid's automatic emulsifier for liquid rosin size. The emulsifier is a compact, pre-assembled unit which is connected to tank car rosin-size storage facilities and has a single discharge about five feet wide by four feet wide by six feet high. The bulletin gives general engineering data, details on how the unit operates, and flow diagrams.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period February 9 to 15 were the following:—

To Austria—$600,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$13,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Canada.

To China—$4,000,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer and $250,000 for potash fertilizer from the United States and foreign sources.

To Greece—$1,100,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from United States and Latin America.

To Sweden—$7,221,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

OPS to Open New Offices

Director Michael V. DiSalle has announced that the Office of Price Stabilization plans to open twenty-nine additional district offices this month and next, These will be in addition to forty-two district offices which already have been opened in the fourteen OPS regions.

Twenty-one new district offices are to be opened on or about February 19. These will be located in Springfield, Mass.; Rochester, N.Y.; New York, N.Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Raleigh, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery, Ala.; Miami, Fla.; Toledo, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Peoria, Ill:; Green Bay, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Antonio, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Tulsa, Okla.; Oakland, Calif.; and Spokane, Wash.

Eight other district offices are to be opened on or about March 5. These will be located in Syracuse, N. Y.; Camden, N. J.; Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Springfield, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Lubbock, Texas; and San Diego, Calif.

Canadian Chem. Imports Up

Imports of chemicals and related products into Canada in the first eleven months of 1950 had a dollar value of $146,272,000, compared with $118,905,000 in the similar period of 1949, it was reported last week. Statistics were as follows:—

	Jan.-Nov. 1950	Jan.-Nov. 1949
Acids	$5,185,000	$3,682,000
Cellulose products	5,744,000	5,165,000
Drugs and medicines	17,269,000	13,786,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	11,870,000	9,420,000
Fertilizers	8,300,000	6,813,000
Paints and varnishes	16,772,000	12,605,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	21,444,000	17,113,000
Synthetic resins and products	19,659,000	15,112,000
Chemical products, other	40,029,000	35,209,000

Calco Publishes Bulletin On Wool Dyeing Studies

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has published a technical bulletin (No. 817) entitled, "Studies on Wool Dyeing —The Influence of the Cuticle in the Dyeing of Wool Fiber." The publication discusses fiber-surface damage, distortion and incisions, making special mention of the effect of physical distortion, penetration of metallic salts and chemical surface attack.

Pangborn Issues Booklet On Industrial Dust Control

Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., has published a digest-size, fifty-page booklet entitled "Industrial Dust Control Through Exhaust Systems." The publication breaks down into three major sections —Exhaust hoods and piping systems; dust collecting equipment, and exhausters and drives. Copies are available upon request to Pangborn.

'Santocel' Data Available

The application of "Santocel," Monsanto Chemical Company's free-flowing aerogel, in the formulation of lubricating greases, is described in a data sheet available from the company's Merrimac division, Boston. Although complete data are still under development, the bulletin summarizes field test results which indicate that "Santocel ARD" may prove to be a dependable and controllable additive for the formulation of multipurpose and specialty lubricants.

G-E Reassigns Boulter

Robert G. Boulter, of General Electric Company's chemical department, has been appointed manager of sales planning and analysis for the laminated and insulating products division. He joined General Electric in 1948 in the sales training course. Since that time he has specialized in the sale of "G-E Textolite" industrial and decorative laminates in the Cleveland and Chicago areas. His present appointment will locate him in Coshocton, Ohio.

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Reynolds Selects Site For New Texas Plant

Reynolds Metals Company has selected the Corpus Christi, Tex., area as the site for its projected $80,000,000 aluminum reduction plant. Plans for the unit were announced last Fall, but at that time the company had not yet decided upon a location. The plant, which is scheduled to be in operation by the end of the year, will have a capacity of 75,000 tons of aluminum pig annually.

LPG Demand Under Study

National Petroleum Council has appointed a committee on liquefied petroleum gas to study and report on demand by states for December, 1950, and January, 1951. W. K. Warren, chairman of the board and president of Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., is chairman.

Vanadium Corp. to Construct W. Va. Silicon Alloys Plant

Vanadium Corporation of America has announced plans calling for the erection of a $7,000,000 plant for the production of silicon alloys near New Haven, W. Va. The company stated that an application for a certificate of necessity which would allow accelerated amortization of the investment has already been filed with the government. Scheduled to go into operation late this year, the plant will also be capable of producing various other ferro alloys in addition to silicon alloys.

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Britain Signs Oil Pact With 2 US Companies

Great Britain has lifted curbs on the sale of dollar oil by two US companies in the sterling area, it was announced last week. In return, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company have agreed to cut down the dollar cost of oil they supply to the area to the average gross dollar content of oil produced by British companies.

The pact came after six months of informal talks, following government-level attempts to remove the complaints of the American companies. Fuel Minister Philip Noel-Baker announced that the agreement wiped out the controversial "substitution" policy effected by the British after their dollar crisis became especially acute at the end of 1949.

British-controlled oil companies expected to have in 1950 more oil than they needed to supply their established markets. American companies doing business in the sterling area were therefore required to use this oil instead of oil from dollar sources. This was known as "substitution."

Noranda Mines to Develop Copper Deposit in Quebec

Noranda Mines, Ltd., has authorized the spending of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 for the development of a large low-grade copper ore deposit in the Gaspe Peninsula area of Quebec, Canada, Premier Maurice Duplessis, of Quebec, announced last week.

J. Y. Murdock, president of Noranda, said ore reserves are estimated at 57,000,000 tons of 1 percent copper, or a content of approximately twenty pounds of the metal to a ton of ore. There also is some 2 percent copper ore, he added, which assured a thirty-year operation at least. The operating schedule would be production of 5,000 tons of ore daily.

Explosive Transport Proposal Introduced in NJ Legislature

A proposal which would give the state commissioner of labor and industry the power to regulate the storage of explosives and to designate the routes over which they could be shipped has been introduced in the New Jersey state legislature by Assemblyman Joya of Essex County. Mr. Joya stated that the South Amboy munitions explosion of last Spring underlined the necessity for vesting authority in a state officer to take measures to prevent or control the transportation of explosives in densely populated or industrial areas.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Gilman S. Hooper has been named assistant manager of polymer research for Industrial Rayon Corporation.

Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, has opened a new district sales office in Denver, Colo.

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., has assigned George Kanelis to its engineering department.

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Obituaries

Dr. Sievert A. Rohwer

Dr. Sievert A. Rohwer, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, who last December was named coordinator of defense activities for the Agricultural Research Administration, died February 12 in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-two years old.

Joining the Agriculture Department as a research entomologist in 1909, Dr. Rohwer became an authority on parasitic insects and served as assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. From 1931 until his recent appointment, he was assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In his position as coordinator of defense activities for ARA, Dr. Rohwer headed that agency's research on biological warfare against livestock and crops. Representing the ARA in its dealings with the Production and Marketing Administration, he was also its liaison officer with the Civil Defense Administration, the Munitions Board and the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense.

Dr. Rohwer was past president of the American Association of Economic Entomology, Biological Society of Washington and the Entomological Society of Washington. He was past vice-president of the Washington Academy of Science and a member of the Entomological Society of America.

Robert C. Stanley

Robert C. Stanley, chairman of the board of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and its president from 1922 until last year, died February 12 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was seventy-four.

In 1901, Mr. Stanley joined the Bayonne, N. J., refinery of the Orford Copper Company, which, with the American Nickel Company and others, was formed into International Nickel in 1902. In that year he was made assistant superintendent of the Camden, N. J., plant of American Nickel. He was elected a director of International in 1917 and the next year was made vice-president in charge of all operations. On the death of W. A. Bostwick in 1922, Mr. Stanley became International's president.

Discoverer of Monel metal in 1905, Mr. Stanley patented a method of recovering nickel by electrolytic refining in 1920 and, five years later, patented an improved method of Monel refining called the Stanley Process. As a mining engineer, his investigations led to the development of the Nipissing Mine in Ontario, the Dome Mine in the Porcupine area, and of a coking coke industry in the Illinois coal field.

Edward S. Whitney

Edward S. Whitney, former general counsel of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died February 11 in Lake Wales, Fla. He was eighty-three years of age.

In 1906, Mr. Whitney came to New York for Union Carbide Company to help in the organization of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. He also helped to found the new corporation's law department, of which he became a member. Later he was made a director of several of the corporation's operating subsidiaries. He was a director of Union Carbide from 1929 to 1950.

George Ashworth, sales development engineer with United Chromium, Inc., died February 13 enroute to Jersey City, N. J., from New York. Before joining United Chromium, he had been with the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

George H. Burnett, treasurer of the Joseph Burnett Company, Boston, until his retirement three years ago, died recently in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, according to word received by the company February 14. His age was sixty-six.

John A. Hubsmith, assistant to the president of Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, died February 11 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was forty-seven. Until 1946 Mr. Hubsmith was production manager and regional sales manager of Park & Tilford.

Dr. Withrow Morse, chemical consultant of the Kalak Water Company, New York, died February 10 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was formerly professor of biochemistry at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the author of *Applied Biochemistry.*

Louise A. Read, vice-president of Charles L. Read & Co., Newark, N. J., and New York, died Feruary 14 at her home in Chatham, N. J. A graduate of New York University, class of 1921, Miss Read was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, founder of the state of Rhode Island. She was a member of the Beaverkill chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the New York Credit Men's Association.

John P. Sanger, a vice-president and director of purchases for the United States Gypsum Company, died February 11 in Evanston, Ill. He was fifty. Mr. Sanger, who was with the Office of Production Management during World War II, spent his entire business career with the gypsum concern.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Higher in November

November production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, were 9 percent above October and 42 percent above November, 1949, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,588,112 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,049,718 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,746,914 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with the production of 2,517,389 heavy-type barrels and drums, 953,169 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,758,975 steel packages, kegs and pails in October.

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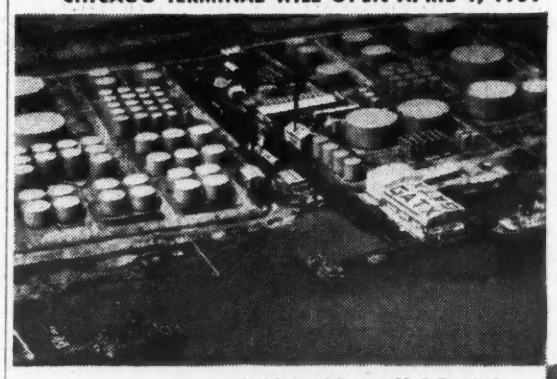

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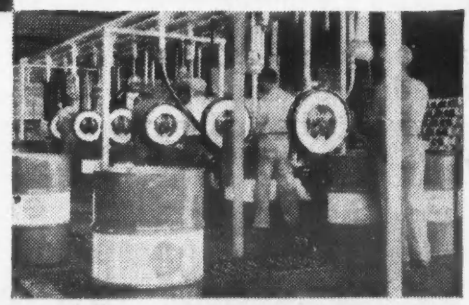

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest continued fairly active for most textile and leather chemicals last week. Steady demand also was reported for materials against current contracts. Prices were firm and higher for egg derivatives, and valonia cups, advancing the index 8.6 points.

Sizing materials were in good request and were well held at prevailing quotations. Production of corn dextrin and starch was reported sold up. Withdrawals against current orders moved more freely as a result of settlement of the railroad strike. Potato starch remained steady, though new business was reported spotty. Producers were not pressing for business and maintained prices at unchanged levels. Market for tapioca flour was firm, reflecting the strength at primary sources.

Improved demand for tanning materials for European delivery has strengthened prices of shipments of myrobalans valonia, and mangrove bark.

Trading in quebracho extract continued at a standstill due to the suspension of offers and prices for shipment from the Argentine by the government. Many in the trade are of the opinion that prices of shipment will be announced at higher levels when offers are resumed. Tanners were in the market for replacements and a large volume of business has been held up.

Increased cost of eggs resulted in sharp price advances of egg derivatives. Flake albumen was lifted 12 cents per pound and technical 8 cents per pound. Domestic egg yolk also was advanced 13 cents per pound. Supplies of these materials in sellers hands were reported light. Consumers also were operating in a hand to mouth manner. Stocks of Chinese yolk on spot also were smaller and quotations firmer.

Canada temporarily stopped shipments of cattle hides and calfskins to the United States last week, following the action of the United States to freeze shipments domestically and to Canada. Reports from Ottawa stated that this action was a temporary expedient, and as soon as the American freeze is lifted Canada will do likewise.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming interest continued active for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations.

Bichromates—Steady consuming demand for domestic requirements continued to absorb production, which kept the supply condition tight. Export inquiry continued keen for large quantities for shipment to Europe, which was unsatisfied. Resale lots also were in limited supply and commanded premiums.

Sodium Acetate—A steady volume was reported for prompt delivery. Consumption kept pace with the output. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Conditions in the market continued strong. Demand was active with producers restricting sales to regular customers. Export business was slow, due to scarcity of supplies. Quotations were unchanged and strong.

Sulphonated Oils—High cost of basic oils continued to restrict business in sulphonated grades and has increased the use of substitutes.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Active demand for albumin continued to keep available stocks low. Prices were unchanged and firm. Dried soluble blood also was in limited supply and was well held at current levels.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest continued excellent for prompt requirements. Supplies were low, as production was sold up. Deliveries were improved by the settlement of the railroad strike, but it will take two weeks before becoming normal. Quotations for all grades were firm and unchanged. Offerings were scarce and orders were only booked at the price on the date of shipment.

Corn Starch—Deliveries against orders were in active request and moved in larger volume since the end of the railroad strike. Prices were unchanged and strong. Orders for new business were restricted to regular customers.

Egg Albumen — Prices were sharply higher due to the increased cost of eggs. Edible flake was lifted to $1.80 to $1.84 per pound, with offerings at the lower figure scarce. Powdered ranged from $1.84 to $1.88 per pound as to quantity and seller. Demand was fairly active, though buyers limited purchases to immediate requirements. Technical also was scarcer and the market was higher with holders of good quality quoting up to 83c. to 85c. per pound, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Scarcity of domestic yolk on spot and higher cost of production stiffened this market and prices were boosted to $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Chinese yolk also was firmer and dwindling stocks on the spot were maintained at 96c. to $1. per pound, duty paid, depending upon seller.

Potato Starch — Offerings from mills were limited and firmly held at unchanged quotations. Carlots were quoted at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and 5½c., Idaho. Recent clearance by the trade of government owned starch has created a firmer tone in this market. Consumers continued to take sizable quantities against former contracts. Demand for supplies on the spot was fairly active, with sales ranging from 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, ex-warehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Conditions locally were firm, reflecting the strength of replacements. Trading on spot was fairly active for prompt delivery. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, ex-warehouse depending upon quantity; medium, 7¼c. to 7¾c. and low, 7c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Prices were unchanged and firm. Consuming demand was spotty. Supplies were not liberal.

Cutch—Consumers showed a good inquiry for replacements. Offers for shipment were firm and maintained at 6¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Shipments of bark from South America were firm at the recent advance. Bark 30 percent tannin was held at $58 to $60 per ton, exdock and 32 percent, $62 to $64, same basis. Trading was active before quotations were raised, but slackened at the higher levels.

Myrobalans—Primary market was strong and offers for shipment were scarce and closely held. J 1's were maintained at $53 to $54 per ton, and R 1's, $54 to $55 per ton, exdock. J 2's were nominal at $46 per ton, same basis, for March-April shipment. Freight rates were scheduled to advance $3 per ton, effective March 1. Demand from European countries was reported active, while interest in replacements by American buyers was slow.

Quebracho Extract — Business in quebracho was still at a standstill, despite an active demand owing to the suspension of offers and prices for shipment from the Argentine by the government. Tanners were in the market for prompt and forward requirements.

Valonia — Offers for shipments were scarce and firm. Cups were higher at $65 to $70 per ton, exdock. Beards also were higher and nominal at $90, same basis. Buying interest was inactive at the higher levels.

Wattle—Tanners continued to show active inquiry in replacements of bark and extract. Bark shipments were scarce and in firm hands. Fair average quality ranged from $83 to $85 per ton, exdock and merchantable at $79 to $80, same basis. Extract was firm at 9c. to 9⅛c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, according to seller.

Brazilian wattle mills in the state of Rio Grande do Sul might be in position to accept large orders from the U. S. leather industry, a report from that state indicates. Mills are now working at only about half their capacity because of the decline in orders from the British Commonwealth, which has begun to rely more on wattle sent from South Africa under tariff preferences. There are twenty extracting and grinding companies in the state of Rio Grande do Sul with a yearly output of about 30,000 tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 12c. per lb.
tech., 8c. per lb.
yolk, dom., 13c. per lb.
Chinese, 2c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $3 to $5 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
288.5	279.9	282.8	225.1	246.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Derivatives

The market held to about its previous position last week with regard to the various petroleum derivatives. The supply picture was generally pretty tight, while the demand was at strong levels and, if it was to change at all, was likely to increase. Toluol and xylol held to their position of tightness. The demand was heavy and no hope of easing appeared to be in sight. Aliphatics appeared to be about the only bright spot in the picture. The demand for them was good but it was not so heavy that it was causing any great stress. The supply was up to the requirements of the market at this time but it was not so great that it could withstand any sudden increase in ordering.

LPG's were just as tight as they had been. The cold weather was the biggest factor in increasing the demand and an added complication was coming from the shortage of tankcars, which was a normal thing to expect at this time of the year.

Waxes held to their previously established position. Both paraffin and microcrystalline were in strong demand and the indications were that the demand would become even stronger with an expected increase in requirements of the government. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were in strong demand, as they had been, but the supply was without any improvement.

Solvents and Diluents

The toluol and xylol situation held pretty much unchanged during the past week. The demand continued just as strong as it had been and there were no signs that there would be any falling off at this time or in the immediate future. The supply was as tight as it had been and appeared likely to stay tight. Higher boilers were also without any appreciable change and there were no changes that could be anticipated at this time. They had been in a very tight spot for some time as far as supply was concerned and the demand had been at steadily high levels. Blends were also about where they had been. The demand was just as strong but there was no improvement in the supply and there was none that could very well be anticipated at this time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Supplywise, this item was without any particular change last week and there was little, if any, change expected in the immediate future. The demand was going along at the good levels that had been noted in the recent past and from all indications would continue that way.

Lacquer Diluent—The demand last week continued at the levels of the recent past. It was good, although not exceptionally high. Supply was sufficient to accommodate the requirements of the market at the present time, although it was thought there might be some tightening if the demand should become any greater.

Mineral Spirits—There was little if any real change to be noted in the market for this material during the past week and there were no changes expected in the immediate future. The demand was at the good levels of the recent past, although not booming. Supply was high enough to accommodate it although it was thought that if there should be any sharp increase in the demand there might be a resultant tightening in the supply.

Rubber Solvent—Supplywise, this material was available in good enough amounts to take care of the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty. The demand was good, although not at exceptionally high levels, but it was thought that should there be any considerable increase in ordering there might be some tightening up in the supply picture.

Stoddard Solvent—The conditions that had prevailed for some time past were still apparent last week and were expected to continue for the immediate future, at least. The supply was up to the requirements of the market at the present time. Demand was at good levels, although not exceptionally high. If it became much stronger, it was thought, there might be some strain put on the availability.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Supply held at high enough levels to accommodate the market last week although it was not so great that it could stand a heavy increase in ordering without showing some effect. The demand at the present was at a good point, although not at the highest.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The demand for both butane and propane was at the same high levels of the past last week and appeared likely to stay there for at least as long as the weather remained cold. For some time now, with prevailing cold through much of the country, the demand has been at the expected high levels and it would take an improvement in the weather to ease this condition. Transportation difficulties, which are also expected at this time of the year, were adding to the problem of supply. In general, there was no real change in the picture during the past week, and none had been seriously expected.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market was unchanged in any material way. The demand was holding up at just as high levels as had been noted recently and, if anything, was expected to become stronger with passing time. Additional government contracts coming along would naturally put an added strain on the market. Supply was just as tight as it had been despite the fact that producers were doing all that they could to put out as much material as possible.

Paraffin—Supplywise, this item was in just as tight a position as it had been in for some time past and there appeared to be no likelihood that it would ease up immediately. The demand was running along at the high rate of the recent past and was expected to go on that way and possibly increase as government requirements became greater. Producers are now hard pressed to fill the requirements of the market and will, of course, find it more and more difficult if the demand increases.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission announced that it will allow the maximum amount of oil produced in Texas next month to increase 71,554 barrels a day to 2,800,742 barrels. This raises allowed production to its highest level since September.

Petrolatum—The market for this material was in pretty much the same position that it had been in for some time past. The supply was tight and there did not appear to be any indications that there would be any improvement in the immediate future. The demand costinued at the high levels of the recent past and there was no reason to believe that there would be any material falling off at this time. The price structure was, of course, unchanged.

White Mineral Oils—Supply held to the tight position that had been apparent for some time past and there were no evidences that there would be any increase in the immediate future. The demand, meanwhile, was continuing at the same high rate of the recent past and appeared likely to go on that way for as long as any one cared to predict.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market continues unchanged as in past weeks. Supplies continue adequate to meet present demand. Listings are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c.-20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Propane is reported more readily available throughout the industry here with quotations centering around 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane, still in short supply, is listed at 6.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 3 totaled 242,798,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 244,230,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,432,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,586,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 154,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Basic fertilizer chemicals were displaying some strength last week, with the threat of serious shortages still plaguing the market. Probably the most vexing problem was the difficulty in obtaining sulphur and it was apparent that no solution will be reached until means are found to increase production. A slackening in demand for sulphuric acid also would help.

The tightness in sulphuric acid was reflected in coke-oven ammonium sulphate, which was cut-back in production. Synthetic sulphate also was tight in the face of a heavy demand. Bright spots were sodium nitrate and potashes; both were moving to mixers in fairly large volume and indications were that supplies would be sufficient to meet the demand.

Bone meal remained firm, with large scale buying for feed and fertilizer reported. Castor pomace was steady, although there were but few offerings in the market. The feed trade was showing some interest in fish meal but, on the whole, trading could not be described as active. Both dried blood and tankage were reported to have had a quiet week, with prices firm.

With the condition of the sulphur market in the United States, it may be of interest that production of sulphur ore in Italy set a postwar record of 820,560 metric tons in the first half of 1950. Output of crude fused sulphur totaled 103,250 tons, compared with 85,360 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. Production of ground sulphur was 12,650 tons, compared with 12,570 tons in the 1949 period.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—No easement in the supply position and the market is expected to remain tight over the spring season. Shipments have been restored to normal after the recent transportation difficulties.

A shortage of ammonium sulphate, the principal source of nitrogen for Cuban fertilizer manufacturers, is anticipated there. The scarcity would not immediately affect agriculture, but eventually importers would probably place orders for Chilean nitrate.

Bone Meal—Market firm at $65 to $70 per ton for both raw and steamed meal. Purchases being made for feed and fertilizer on a fairly large scale.

Castor Pomace—Recent buying has reduced stocks and the market was practically bare of offerings at the close of the week.

Dried Blood—Rather quiet but firm with offerings limited at $9.50 per unit of ammonia New York and $9.25 Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden held firm at $140 per ton Baltimore. Feed trade showing some interest although trading not unusually active.

Hoof Meal—Some stock available at $7.75 per unit of ammonia but no round lots offered at present.

Sodium Nitrate—Sales of satisfactory seasonal dimensions reported. Supplies sufficient to meet requirements promptly.

Tankage—Sellers named $9 per unit of ammonia New York and $9.50 Chicago. Not much activity, although market appeared firm.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments have continued to constitute the principal movement into domestic channels. Demand remained steady with stocks comfortable except in a few special grades.

Production of phosphate rock in Tunisia in the third quarter of 1950 declined sharply to 345,935 metric tons from 450,615 tons in the preceding quarter. The loss is attributed principally to vacations taken by workers, especially in July. Total output in the first nine months of 1950 was 1,146,000 tons, 21,520 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1949. Production in the year 1950 is expected to be more than 1,500,000 tons. Output of hyperphosphate (finely-ground rock) in the first nine months of 1950 was 83,875 tons, compared with 74,470 tons in the nine-month period of 1949.

Superphosphate—Supply situation tight with demand active and the spring movement gaining momentum as the season advances. Demand is well distributed but particularly heavy from the midwestern area.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potashes

Demand remained active with contract shipments moving in better shape than in the preceding week. Production has been sustained around capacity levels without causing excess stocks. The supply position was described as tight with prices firm for all varieties.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

The market continued dull here with little trading reported the past week on either organic or inorganic fertilizers. Local feed quotations have forced up prices of organic materials until little interest is being shown on the part of growers. Effects of the rail strike are noticeable with shipments of Canadian materials arriving more slowly. With scarcities of phosphoric acid hindering production, producers have been unable to stockpile any surplus of phosphoric materials. There has been no confirmation of shipments of calcium nitrate beyond May, with all imports on contract through that month. Fish meals have firmed with offerings scarce and the majority of meal in the hands of resellers. Ruling prices were:—

Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50-$7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles for both foreign and domestic. Calcium nitrate, $48.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meals, $143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $132 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147-$150.50 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Vancouver. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton for bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3 16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple, $68.50-$72 per ton for bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

How frequently and for how long some of the new chemical insecticides can be applied to crop land without damaging crop yields, is the serious question that a USDA plant pathologist posed last week before the Southern Agricultural Workers Association meeting in Memphis. In five years of research investigations at the department's plant industry station, Beltsville, Md., working with a wide range of dosages including some excessive dosages, it has been found that some of the new insecticides remain surprisingly toxic in the soil, while others do not. One hundred pounds of DDT per acre or more applied to soil in 1945 has lost little of its toxic effect to date. Smaller amounts applied to crops as needed to control insects accumulate in the soil over the years. Limited trials showed technical BHC to be less stable than DDT, but because of its high toxicity to plants in the soil, it is capable of forming damaging accumulations if used frequently at heavy rates. Toxaphene and parathion, however, were found to be so unstable in the soil that they are not expected to accumulate there to a harmful degree following recommended use.

Sulphur

Domestic sulphur industry produced 424,269 tons during the month of November, 1950, according to reports from producers to the Bureau of Mines. Production in October was 440,262 long tons. Output for the eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 4,756,894 long tons, compared with 4,352,359 for the corresponding period in 1949. Stocks on November 30, 1950, were 2,762,828 long tons, against 2,622,913 on October 31 and 3,114,865 long tons on November 30, 1949.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

V 151 8 FEB 19 1951 XUM

NACA Urges Growers Help Conserve Sulphur

Increased demands for sulphur in the growing defense program has prompted the National Agricultural Chemicals Association to urge the nation's growers to cooperate in conserving this chemical. L. S. Hitchner, NACA executive secretary, asked farmers and growers to accept pesticide dusts without surphur where the sulphur is used principally as a diluent or carrier.

He said that in a report to NACA, W. R. Allstetter, deputy director of the office of materials and facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, stated that "there is an acute national shortage of sulphur. Dusting sulphur is necessary for many insecticidal and fungicidal purposes. However, in the past, sulphur on occasion has been used as a carrier or diluent in some pesticidal dusts, and has thus been applied to some crops when not needed for pesticidal purposes."

Mr. Hitchner expressed the hope that growers would understand "the vital necessity of their cooperation in the urgently needed sulphur conservation program." Asserting that "the cooperation of everyone is necessary," he said the help of growers in this program "will not only assure more adequate supplies for pesticidal uses, but will make available additional quantities of sulphuric acid, superphosphate, pesticides and other agricultural chemicals of which sulphur is an essential ingredient."

NPCA Issues Data On Warfarin Poisoning

The National Pest Control Association has issued a notice to physicians entitled "Symptoms and Treatment of Warfarin Poisoning" (appendix No. 1, technical release 2-51). The publication, which is based on a statement prepared by Dr. Chris. P. Segard, medical director, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, was prepared to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of both human and animal poisoning.

The notice discusses the chemical makeup of the rat killer, its action, accidental poisoning, the remedy of such poisoning and its medical history. The association stated that it has published the information because, as it has previously warned, "Warfarin can kill any mammal by causing hemorrhage if it be ingested at the right level over a period of days."

Cotton Import Quarantine Rules Hearing Set Mar. 28

All federal plant quarantine regulations and orders affecting the importation of cotton and cotton products will be thoroughly reviewed at a hearing to be held in Washington on March 28, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced. This hearing is preliminary to the contemplated reissuance as a single document of six regulations or orders relating to the entry of foreign cotton or cotton products into the United States.

Present and future warranted restrictions on the domestic movement of similar commodities from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also will be considered at the hearing. It is the department's intention, the secretary stated, to consider the currently known facts regarding the risk of introducing plant pests on cotton imports. These risks will be the basis for any later revision of the present requirements, some of which are of thirty years' standing.

Affected by these requirements are cotton plants, seeds, lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber. Also, cottonseed oil, hulls, cake, and meal; gin and mill waste; other parts of cotton plants; and second-hand burlap or other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used in baling cotton.

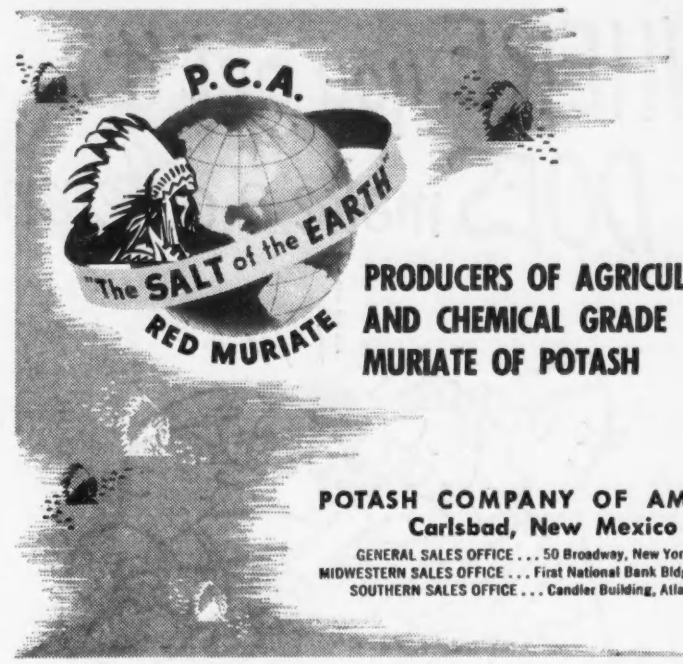
Pest Control Bibliographies Offered

National Pest Control Association has issued two pest control bibliographies, which are offered to members unable to attend the association's regional conferences. Following are the bibliographies available from NPCA:—"Sources of Information for Pest Control Operators," by Dr. Frank R. Shaw, of the University of Massachusetts, and "Selected Bibliography on Rats and House Mice for 1950," by Ernest M. Mills, of the Fish & Wildlife Service.

Trade Briefs

The Texas Company has elected A. C. Long vice-president in charge of foreign operations in the Eastern Hemisphere, with headquarters in New York.

Robert Gair Company, New York, has appointed John Driscoll manager of the New York sales office.



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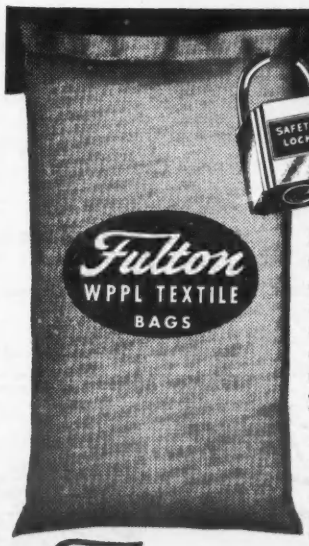

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Coaltar Chemicals

The activation of more plants for the production of butadiene from alcohol, indicated further expansion of the government's synthetic rubber program, which will cut still deeper into the available benzol supply via styrene. The pressure of demand for phenol and cresols was such as to make these items, after benzol, about the most critical materials in the coaltar chemical market. Of course, what little styrene was left over from the rubber requirements, was under heavy demand for the production of polystyrene plastics and other civilian styrene products. There was not enough of this free styrene to go around and production of styrene resins and styrenated products had to be accordingly curtailed.

There was only a trickle of the overall benzol volume moving under extended DO rated orders, because the great bulk of large volume consumers found it more expedient to depend on the orderly and systematic allocation of available benzol by the producers, based on previous purchases, to provide them with ample benzol for their defense order needs, and to use what was left over for their civilian product manufacture. Several large consumers expressed the feeling that they were thus better off in the long run, and at the same time avoided red tape and needless delays and extra work. By reason of the critical supply position of the item, however, benzol was apt to be put under strict allocation by the government in the near future, which might put an end to the present satisfactory working arrangement between consumers and producers.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the steel industry for the week ended February 17 as 98.5 percent of the theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 1,969,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,933,100 tons the previous week, and 1,729,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The authorization of still another plant for the making of butadiene from alcohol, indicated still heavier pressure on the available benzol from the expanding synthetic rubber program, via styrene. Of all the coaltar chemicals, benzol was in the most critical supply position, and this adversely affected the availability of a wide range of benzol derived chemicals ranging from phenols to insecticides. The items which were in the second and third most critical supply positions were claimed to be phenol and cresylic materials such as cresol and cresylic acids. No producer had anywhere near enough to meet the heavy demands of industry, and all that could be done was to distribute the available supplies on the most equitable basis possible between established accounts, based on previous purchases.

Despite the critical scarcity of benzol, there was little of the total volume moving on the extension of DO rated orders. This was so, because the large volume consumers of benzol felt that a wholly adequate job of apportioning supplies was being done by producers, and that in the long run no more benzol would be obtained by DO rated extensions. Moreover, some of the big consumers expressed the feeling that faster service was obtained and much work and red tape avoided by simply obtaining the benzol needed for defense orders through the regular channels without extending DO ratings on their orders.

From the consumer point of view, it was felt by most of them that they were getting their fair share of the total benzol available, and they were inclined to simply use what benzol they got for their DO rated product orders, and consumed what was left in their civilian products. This mutually voluntary system was reportedly working out to everyone's satisfaction, and in the interests of expedited output generally.

Creosote—Supplies were reported as adequate but not abundant. Some producers were in a better position than others, because the entire output of some producers moved promptly into consuming channels, while others reported the accumulation of moderate stocks. With respect to the coaltar chemical market in general, virtually everything was tight, and if any product needed any selling effort at all, it was only creosote. The price pattern in effect at the year end, remained unchanged.

Cresol—With volume demand running far in excess of available supplies, or production potential, the producers of cresols were operating under very heavy pressure and were hard put to distribute shipments in a manner which would partially meet the immediate needs of consumers. The consuming industry, in so far as possible, was using other cresylic materials as whole or partial cresol replacements, but even this left the markets in severe overall shortage.

Cresylic Acid—Coaltar producers were operating under a heavy backlog of orders and the mounting pressure of demand created a problem for sales staffs trying to keep consumers satisfied with the limited distribution which was made of available supplies. Acids of all types moved promptly, even the highest boiling materials being regarded as tight.

Some producers of petroleum cresylic acids were sold out, others were in short supply, while some said that they were still long on supplies. The coaltar shortage of acids was so severe that many consumers were extending their limited supplies by blending petroleum cresylics with the coaltar acids in order to extend them.

Imported acid was scarce and continued to move at various prices ranging from $1.35 to $1.40 per gallon. Supplies were limited, and the drum shortage abroad was said to hamper shipments considerably.

Naphthalene—Despite the heavy imports which arrived last week, the import naphthalene market was considered one of scarcity, because the heavy shipments currently arriving are against contracts of long standing. Actual purchasing of naphthalene abroad was extremely difficult. Some continental material was bought in 100 ton lots at 6½ cents per pound last week, but it was getting progressively harder to buy material from foreign producers.

Moreover, the substantial amounts which heretofore had been available from iron curtain countries was, to all practical purposes, cut off by the government attitude in such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia. For their naphthalene they wanted, not dollars, but other materials in exchange in a barter arrangement. Since the United States government has severely restricted shipments of many materials, and particularly strategic materials, to iron curtain countries because of their getting eventually to Russia, there was not much left in the way of exportable items for bartering. This brought naphthalene trading with the iron curtain countries to a virtual impasse.

Importers who were dependent upon English and iron curtain countries for the major portion of their hot pressed naphthalene supplies were virtually out of the current market. Some whizzed naphthalene in the range of 74° to 76°C melting point was being bought abroad for sale, and commanded in the Americans market a resale price of around 6¼ cents per pound. These same sources felt that if they could obtain any hot pressed material that it might well bring around 8 to 9 cents per pound. However, this hypothetical figure was viewed as being somewhat high in the face of continental material moving in the range of 6½ to 7 cents per pound during the week.

In addition to the problem of securing

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended February 17 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	960,012
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,140,142
Benzol	gals.	3,235,109
Coaltar	gals.	14,728,952
Creosote oil	gals.	601,789
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,012,080
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,671
Toluol	gals.	611,514
Xylol	gals.	157,810

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naphthalene abroad by methods of constant hunting over a wide area, the producers abroad were more and more inclined to do business only on the basis of f.o.b. vessel at foreign port, leaving the whole shipping risk to the American buyer. This was more true of naphthalene than of cresylic acid, but an occasional instance of this was reported on purchases of acid.

Meanwhile, all domestic naphthalene producers were operating under a heavy pressure of demand and all supplies were tight by reason of the demand far exceeding the domestic output or potential output. Prices on the domestic product were frozen at the levels established by the year-end.

Phenol—Aside from benzol itself, phenol, the great bulk of which is made synthetically from benzol, was among the most critical of coaltar chemicals. This was so because of the benzol shortage primarily, and also because the product enduse of phenol was more of a civilian nature than was the enduse pattern of such benzol derived products as styrene. Producers reported being under steady and heavy pressure for delivery, and this was being accomplished by allocation of available output based on previous purchases in the most equitable way possible, in an effort to take care of the immediate needs of the consuming industries.

Natural phenols were just as scarce, if not more so, than synthetic. Tar distillers reported that they could sell several times their normal production if they only had the material available.

Pyridin—The potential market for this item, if it were available in sufficient quantity, was held by some observers to be several times the current output. This all made for an extremely tight market exerting tremendous pressure on all production sources. However, most producers, knowing what their output would be, had contracted for roughly that amount, and no more. This allowed material to move under contract without too much delay in shipment to established accounts. There was virtually none left over for spot sale. Prices were mostly quoted at $1.05 per pound, with one exception.

Toluol—The price pattern on this item remained unchanged. Supplies were no less critical than the scarcity which has characterized the market over recent weeks, but some comfort was found in that the market was not any tighter. Aromatic solvents of all types were in strong demand, and all were about equally tight, although some sources felt that toluol was in a somewhat better supply position than xylol.

Xylol—Coaltar source material was particularly scarce, but the overall xylol market was not felt to be much worse than the toluol market. The price pattern prevailing at the year-end was constituted as a ceiling by GCPR orders issued January 26, and although there were some rather wide spreads existing at certain shipping points between the schedules of different producers, this pattern was expected to hold indefinitely. Supplies were sufficiently short and the cost of production so high, that there appeared to be no disposition on the part of higher priced producers to effect any price reductions.

Intermediates

Anilin—Most consumers were able to get hardly enough to meet their immediately most pressing requirements, due primarily to the benzol shortage, but also in part to the equally critical chlorine shortage. Ceiling prices ranged from 17 to 18 cents per pound in tankcar quantities, and this level was expected to be maintained indefinitely. The high cost of production was eased in some directions by reason of the stabilized price structure placed upon scrap iron.

Betanaphthol—While there was an interesting potential easing of the caustic soda shortage held likely in a matter of weeks, caustic shortages having hampered production of betanaphthol over recent months, the prospects for a free naphthol market did not look too bright because of the increasing scarcity of naphthalene. When naphthalene was plentiful, caustic was tight, and when caustic shows signs of easing, naphthalene is getting tighter. Some slight overall improvement, however, was expected in the naphthols. Prices, of course, were unchanged from ceiling levels recently established.

Carbazole — Synthetic production in drums was firmly quoted at $1.55 per pound in ton lots, f.o.b. works. Supplies were quite ample to meet all calls. The synthetic product having a minimum purity of 97 percent, a molecular weight of 167, and an initial melting point of 245°C, boils at approximately 353.5°C. It was said to be meeting with considerable technical interest in the trade.

G Salt—A price ceiling of 73 cents per

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pound was established on this item by government regulations issued January 26 which froze the price ceiling at levels which the market assumed late in 1950. Supplies were said to be tight but not critical.

Maleic Anhydride—The ceiling price of 37 cents per pound in carlots and 38 cents in less than carlots was expected to hold at full ceiling levels indefinitely. Demand was good for the limited supplies which was the result of curtailed output rather than of insufficient plant capacity. The benzol shortage was the main cause of reduced production, although the technical interest in the item as a replacement for phthalic anhydride was not particularly interesting at the present time by reason of the large price spread between the two chemicals, and the phthalic shortage was not as yet sufficiently acute to bring about any extensive replacement of 19 or 20½ cent phthalic with 37 cent maleic.

Phthalic Anhydride—The demand for phthalic seemed to increase rather than taper off, due in large part to a steadily increasing demand for military enduse products. The latter in the opinion of some observers more than offset the declining consumption of phthalic used in alkyd resin enamels for coating industrial products made of steel, the production of which was being curtailed by steel cutbacks.

Quinolin—Prices actually effective in today's market were established in December at 60 cents per pound in tankcars, while drum carlots ranged from 60¾ cents to 64¼ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities varied in price from 61¼ cents to 65 cents per pound. Drum prices were quoted in returnable drums. One producer, who did not have any quinolin to sell at present, but who does occasionally enter the market, maintained a price schedule of 50 cents in tankcars, 54½ cents in drum carlots, and 55 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Since this price schedule represents the ceiling price at which this producer's output is frozen, current OPD quotations list the range between this schedule and the higher price schedules quoted above, as representing the range of ceiling prices on this item.

U.S. Steel Lets Contract

United States Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the award of a contract to the Wilputte coke oven division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, for designing, furnishing, and erecting two coke oven batteries of eighty-seven ovens each at the Fairless Works of the concern near Morrisville, Pa. The new ovens will be Wilputte underjet, low-differential coke ovens with a combined capacity to produce annually 916,000 net tons of coke, and, in addition, large quantities of gas and chemicals.

Koppers Appoints Kimmel Chemical Appoints Adviser

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed E. E. Kimmel technical adviser for the chemical division. In his new position Mr. Kimmel will be responsible for coordination of all technical matters relating to the development, sale and use of products presently produced or contemplated for production by the division.

Mr. Kimmel joined the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation as a research chemist in coal chemicals at Clairton, Pa., in 1939 and, from 1942 to 1945, he was a research engineer with the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Before joining Koppers as assistant to the technical adviser for the chemical division in 1949, he was manager of the research laboratory for coal chemicals and synthetic resins of the Interlake Chemical Corporation.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—			
Bethleham, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30½	—
Chicago district	gal.	.33½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.33	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.25	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.33
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.33	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.30½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.33	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Youngtown, Ohio	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.33	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.33	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.46	—
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.51	—
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.55	—
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.59	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.91	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.20	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.91	2.15
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10

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Yellow, iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs. c.l.	lb	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs. c.l.	lb	.0185	.0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works	lb	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.23	.29
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls. dms, works,	lb.	.28	.30
NF, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.10	—
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.45	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.35	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		4.10	—
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Chromate, see Yellow, zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅜	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅜	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd, same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.25	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran. bbls. dms	lb	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.60	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	11.50
Zinc-carbonium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.1180	.1660
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.1920	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, 15% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb	.30½	—
Hydride, dms., works	lb	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Cocoa butter advanced 2 cents per pound last week, while cocoa beans were placed under a definite price ceiling of 38.375 cents per pound. Meanwhile, there was only one other price change in this market last week, and that was a reduction of 15 cents per pound in menthol. The menthol spot market was characterized by virtually no trading because of heavy consumer stocks, and buyers had little inclination to make purchases now in view of what was exepcted to be a declining market.

The only other price action last week was a reduction in the price of mercurials by those producers who had advanced prices anywhere from 35 to 55 cents per pound recently, but who were not followed in this action by certain other producers. Accordingly, last week the high-priced porducers lowered their quotations to meet those of their competitors who were caught with the lower price schedules by the General Ceiling Price Order.

Meanwhile, demand for organic chemicals such as the alcohols, ketones, and esters continued to hold markets in a tight supply position. Glycerin and the glycols were particularly scarce and ethylene oxide was acutely tight under stimulus of heavy demand for the production of acrylonitrile used in the manufacture of certain fast growing sythetic fibers.

Vitamins, for the most part, were in quite ample supply. Antibiotics, however, were short and producers of the large volume items were operating under a heavy backlog of orders. This was particularly true of penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, with the latter materials in more critical supply than the former. Certain of the minor antibiotics such as tyrothricin and bacitracin were much more readily available.

Acetylpara-aminophenol — The actual quantities of this item moving in the market were encouraging but not very large as yet. The commercial production of the drug stimulated considerable technical and clinical interest, and the demand for this analgesic was expected to be a growing one, leading eventually to a substantial market. Since, it is claimed, N-acetylpara-aminophenol is the metabolic end-product of both acetanilide and acetophenetidin (phenacetin) in the body and is responsible for the analgesic and antipyretic therapeutic action of these drugs, without adverse toxic side effects, the gain in market demand for this new drug was expected to be made largely at the expense of the older materials. In connection with the nomenclature for N-acetylpara-aminophenol, it should be noted that the "N" is a capital "N" rather than a small one, indicating that it stands for the fact that the acetyl group is on the nitrogen atom, rather than that it is a "normal" compound, which it isn't.

Prices quoted on the item listed 1,000 pounds or more at $1.50 per pound packaged in either 100 or 200 pound fiber drums. The same quantity, but packaged in 50 pound drums was quoted at $1.52 and in 25 pound drums at $1.54 per pound. Meanwhile, in smaller quantities, a single 200 pound drum was priced at $1.50 per pound, a single 100 pound drum at $1.52, a single 50 pound drum at $1.58, and a singel 25 pound drum at $1.60 per pound. These prices were on a freight adjusted basis. Delivered prices on the West Coast were 3 cents per pound higher.

Agar—Reports from Japan have been to the effect that the current season's collection of raw seaweed had been poor; it was estimated at 6,500,000 pounds. Production of agar has been estimated as unlikely to run much if any in excess of 1,600,000 pounds during the winter season of 1950-1951. Of the estimated quantity of agar to be produced, about 1,200,000 pounds would be probably assigned to export channels. According to Japanese sources, exports from January through August, 1950, totaled 1,877,399 pounds which was over double the export in 1949.

Ascorbic Acid—The demand for the acid and its salts continued good, with supplies regarded as quite adequate to meet all calls. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over several months. Production of the acid and its salts in October was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 80,282 pounds. No production figures were available for November.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
273.5	274.3	274.9	255.8	252.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Aspirin—The severe shortage of phenol stemming from the critical supply position of benzol, had its effect on the salicylate market in general. Currently aspirin was in adequate supply, contract consumers being promptly taken care of, but there was no significant overage. The market from a supply point of view was expected to become tighter in the months immediately ahead. No crtical shortage, however, was expected. The Tariff Commission reported production of aspirin in November at 885,310 pounds, compared with October at 1,081,218 pounds.

Castor Oil—Prices were quoted unchanged from previous levels last week, with the market bearing a firm tone. Beans were continuing on a nominal basis.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 9,119 bags, equivalent to 1,367,850 pounds, compared with 15,170 bags or 2,356,500 pounds the previous week, and 39,867 bags or 5,980,050 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports so far this year amounted to 253,367 bags, equivalent to 38,005,050 pounds, as against 201,130 bags or 30,169,-500 pounds during the corresponding period of 1950.

Cocoa Butter—Cocoa beans were placed under a definite price ceiling last week, the ceiling being 38.375c. per pound. Butter at one time during the week was as low as 76½c. per pound but it recovered subsequently to 80c. when bean prices rose under broader trading.

Codliver Oil—The market held very firm at $1.90 to $2 per gallon and the unsold balance of spot stocks of USP quality oil were comparatively small. Whether it is a good thing to go into the new production season with spot stocks at their present total will depend greatly on how large production at the origins may be in 1951 and what may be the prices set on the new production by foreign government edict. A poor production and a rising trend of official prices would make the United States holdover of 1950 production a critical event. It is too early yet for definitive duction to be formulated, let alone promulgated but importers here expect to receive reliable advices in the not distant future.

Dihydrostreptomycin — This item was priced at the same level as the regular streptomycin salts. In bulk quantities of over 50 kilos the price was 32.4c. per gram. Also at the bulk level, unlabeled 1 gram vials in quantities ranging from 1 up to 500,000 vials the price was 38.4c. per vial. In 5 gram vials supplied unlabeled in the same quantity brackets, the price was $1.766 per vial. Demand was extremely heavy, against a critically short supply position. Production in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 4,776,342 grams, as against the revised production figure for October of 7,229,997 grams.

Ethyl Ether—Technical and USP output in November totaled 3,531,227 pounds, as against the 4,020,170 pounds turned out in October. USP fermentation source etnyl ether in tankcars was quoted at 19c. per pound, and the synthetic ethyl ether at 14½c. per pound. These prices in effect at the base period in the general price ceiling order issued January 26, became automatically the ceiling prices for these grades.

Gelatin—Reports from the U. S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro indicate that the Brazilian foreign trade consultative committee approved alterations in import licensing criteria to the effect that licenses would be issued for imports of edible gelatin, raw material for six months supply, payable in currencies not in short supply, principally Argentine currency, up to one-fourth the average imports of the interested parties during the three-year period 1946-48.

The non-photographic gelatin production in December was reported by the Bureau of Census as totalling 3,551,051 pounds, as against the November output of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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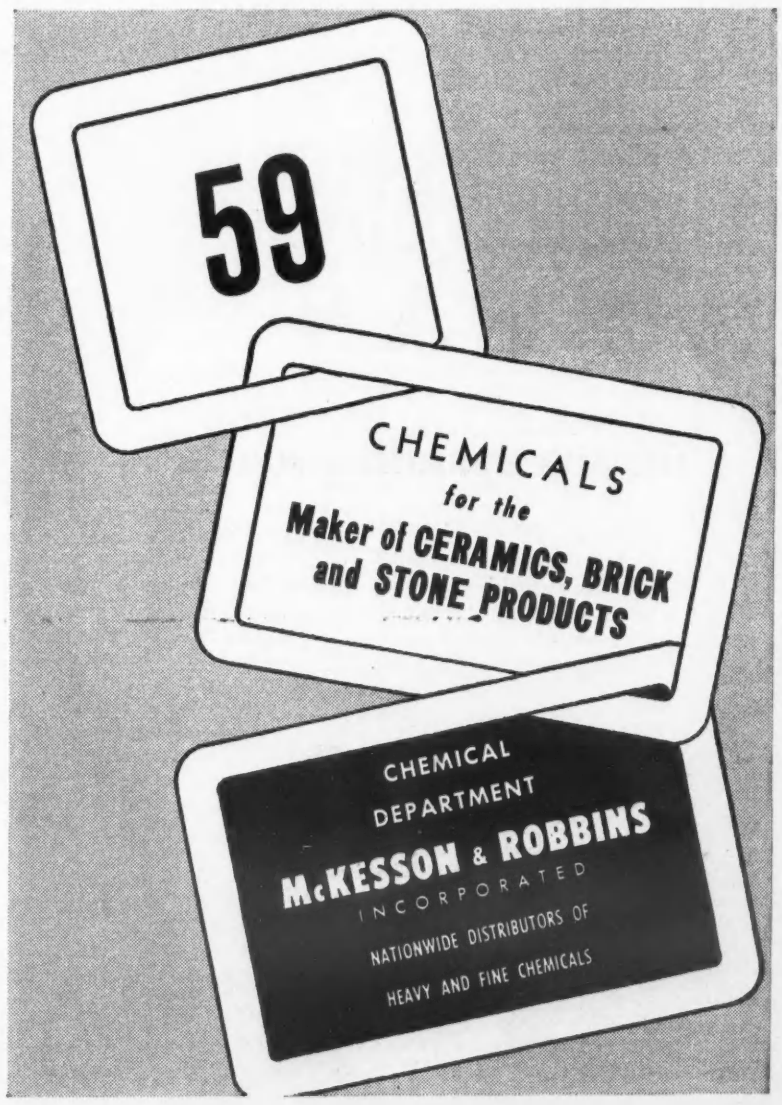

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3,765,511 pounds, and compared with the 2,710,478 pounds turned out in December of 1949. After December shipments amounting to 3,431,834 pounds, stocks left on hand at the year-end stood at 6,140,841 pounds.

Glycerin—There was no change in the glycerin market from what was reported in considerable detail the previous week. Prices held to their former levels at which ceilings were frozen, and the price ceiling actions currently taking place with respect to certain oils, was not expected to affect the glycerin price ceiling structure.

Menthol—The market was definitely lower last week; how much lower was an unanswered question because of the absence of quantity transactions. As a nominal figure, $14 and $14.15 were quoted but in the same breath it was averred that considerably less than that would probably be done if a quantity buyer should enter the market. In the absence of such buying, it was actually impossible to say just what could be done; it requires actual transactions to establish an actual market on any commodity, and more especially on menthol. Plenty of merchandise was available but few were the buyers thereof.

Mercurials—Three producers of these quicksilver derivatives rolled back prices last week. The rollback in two instances was 35c. per pound and in the third, it was 55c. The net result was to bring all producers to an identical price basis—and the basis was precisely that which had been the selling prices of those who, in the previous week, appeared to have been caught with low ceiling prices when the General Price Ceiling Regulation was promulgated.

The now general price schedule is as follows:—Calomel, $4.02 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $3.53; mercury oxide, yellow, USP, $4.64; mercury iodide, red, $6.22; yellow, $6.47; red precipitate, NF, $4.37 to $4.39; white precipitate, $5.

Milk Powder—Spray process skimmed milk powder was priced in the range of 14¼c. to 15¾c. per pound, the tone of the market tending strong. Roller process skimmed powder was unchanged in the range of 12½c. to 14¾c. per pound. Buyers were said to be limiting their purchases primarily to the moderate amounts necessary for their immediate requirements, and there was some confusion with respect to ceiling prices which had not as yet been clarified. In this firm market supplies were described as being currently adequate to meet all demands.

CCC purchases of skimmed milk powder during the period of February 1 to 7 inclusive was confined to 60,075 pounds of spray process material. This brought total government purchases of skimmed milk powder this year to date to 440,700 pounds of which only 36,600 pounds was roller process material and the balance spray process powder. During the corresponding period of last year government purchases totaled 31,338,047 pounds.

The whole milk powder market was

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firm, stocks were closely held, and there was a good demand against limited supplies. Trading in roller process whole milk powder was virtually non-existent so that no reliable price pattern could be determined. Spray process whole milk powder, however, was characterized by a somewhat firmer tone, and prices on the 26 percent grade ranged from 37c. to 42c. per pound, while the 28 percent grade ranged from 39c. to 44¾c. per pound.

During the period of January 1 through 26 sales by CCC of skimmed milk powder on the "export list" amounted to 1,370,925 pounds valued at $123,578. Meanwhile, CCC sales from the "domestic list" during the same period amounted to 17,797,594 pounds of skimmed milk powder valued at $2.149,516.

The CCC domestic price list for February listed for sale some 72,000,000 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder at 14c. per pound and some 46,000,000 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder at 12c. per pound. These list prices were quoted f.o.b. location of stock in any state.

Total stocks of skimmed milk powder on hand held by the Department of Agriculture on December 31, 1950, amounted to about 290,000,000 pounds. Whole milk powder stocks at the same date totalled 10,156,000 pounds, off 9 percent from the previous year.

Molasses—A Department of Agriculture report issued February 14 indicated that the demand for blackstrap was showing a tendency to slow at virtually all points. At most East Coast points it was stated that demand continued strong to good in relation to the available supplies. Almost all sales were said to be spot sales with buyers apparently interested in meeting only their immediate needs. An off-shore shipment arrived at Philadelphia during the past two weeks, making the supply position at that point temporarily improved. Prices remained stable.

The Cuban Sugar Institute was reported to have allocated 100,000,000 gallons of molasses set aside from the 1951 crop for local consumption. The tentative distribution was as follows:— 21,000,000 gallons for alcohol and for household use; 37,000,000 gallons for alcohol production for mixing with gasoline as required by law; 8,000,000 for liquor for local consumption; 4,000,000 gallons for reserve to be used for alcohol-gasoline mixing; and 30,000,000 gallons as reserve to be released at the rate of 7,500,000 gallons every three months.

Since 180,000,000 gallons of the 1951 crop have already been sold for export, of which 130,000,000 gallons was sold to United States firms, this completes the allocation of the original estimate of the 1951 Cuban molasses crop. Although the Institute estimates that the actual crop will exceed the original estimate by perhaps as much as 30,000,000 gallons, no decision has as yet been reached as to the final disposition of the additional production.

Blackstrap molasses prices at various ports per gallon in tankcars f.o.b. port, was as follows Tuesday, February 13:— Houston, 35c. to 35½c.; New Orleans, 34½c. to 35c.; Mobile, 35c.; Norfolk, none available; Baltimore, 36½c. to 37½c.; Philadelphia, 36½c. to 37½c.; New York, 36½c. to 37½c.; Albany, 37c. to 38c.; Buffalo, 40.1c.; Boston, 37½c.; the West Coast ports of Richmond, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle, 26.9c.; and Stockton, 27.2c.

Niacin—The combined output of nicotinic acid and nicotinamide was reported for November by the Tariff Commission as 95,505 pounds, as against the October output of 125,017 pounds. Prices were firm and unchanged from the higher levels which the market assumed in early December at which time prices were advanced $1.00 per pound.

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Griffin Named Sales Agent For Lac Chemicals Products

West Coast Chemical & Solvents Corporation has appointed Griffin Chemical Company, San Francisco, exclusive Northern California sales representatives for all products manufactured by its subsidiary, Lac Chemicals, Inc., Culver City, Calif. Lac Chemicals operates an extensive, modern plant in Southern California, and was acquired last September by West Coast Chemical. Lac is one of the leading producers of industrial alcohol on the Pacific Coast, having an annual capacity for the manufacture of 2,500,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol, proprietary solvents for industrial uses, automatic anti-freezes, jet fuel, and allied products.

Adenosine and Guanosine Described by Schwarz

A descriptive bulletin on the purine nucleosides, adenosine and guanosine has been revised by Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. The new bulletin (No. 107a) includes the physical and chemical properties of Schwarz adenosine and guanosine, as well as their physiologic characteristics. Twelve references to the literature on products are also given. For a copy of the new bulletin and price information, write to Schwarz, 202 East 44th street, New York 17.

Standard Magnesia Names Sales Agents in 3 Areas

The Standard Magnesia Company, Gabbs, Nev., has arranged for sales representation and product distribution for its oxychloride grade powdered calcined magnesite. They are Charles A. Wagner Company, Philadelphia; Smith Color & Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Innis, Speiden & Co., Chicago.

Dichloroacetaldehyde Data Offered

Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, has published a data sheet (S-7) giving typical reactions, properties, analysis and availability of dichloroacetaldehyde. Samples of the intermediate for evaluation are available. For copies of the data sheet or samples, write Westvaco's market development division, 405 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Red Cross Goal for Heavy Industry Set at $900,000

Representatives of heavy industry in Manhattan and the Bronx have undertaken to raise $900,000 of the city's $6,500,000 1951 Red Cross goal, it was announced February 13 by Burl S. Watson, New York chapter commerce and industry committee chairman. The heavy industry quota, described by Mr. Watson as one of the largest undertaken by a section of the community's business, is in line with the March campaign objective which calls for a 70 percent increase in giving over last year.

Following release of the $900,000 quota, Bert I. Graves, vice-president of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, chairman of the heavy industry group, announced that he will be assisted by three division chairmen. They are William E. Cotter, of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, who will head solicitation among chemical, drug, rubber and petroleum firms; David Luke, president of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, who will act as chairman for the paper industry, and Felix E. Wormser, vice-president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, who will solicit gifts from metal and machinery concerns.

NY APhA Meets Tonight

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet at 8:30 tonight in the School of Pharmacy of St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers will be Dr. W. Alan Bright, director of medical services of Chas. Pfizer & Co., "Antibiotics to Be Used—Not Confused," and Fred C. Sands, director of Pfizer's training and promotion, "Earth-Mold Turned to Gold."

Trade Briefs

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed James S. McIntyre office manager of its southeastern marketing region office at Jacksonville, Fla.

Henry S. Godschall, eastern sales manager of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been presented, for the second successive year, with the Strong Cobb gold cup award for outstanding sales increase for 1950.

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Borden 1950 Research Award Winners Named

In recognition of research contributions, nine American scientists have been presented Borden 1950 awards of a gold medal and $1,000, according to the annual directory published by The Borden Company Foundation. Eight professional and scientific associations administer the program each year.

The associations and the 1950 recipients are:—American Chemical Society — George A. Richardson, Oregon State College; American Dairy Science Association—Samuel Brody, University of Missouri and Walter V. Price, University of Wisconsin; Poultry Science Association—Alexis L. Romanoff, Cornell University, and American Home Economics Association—Margaret A. Ohlson, Michigan State College.

Also the Association of American Medical Colleges—Gerty T. Cori, Washington University School of Medicine; The American Institute of Nutrition—Henry C. Sherman, Columbia University; The American Academy of Pediatrics—Josef A. Warkany, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, and The American Veterinary Medical Association—James Farquharson, Colorado A. & M. College.

Monsanto Sues Union

Monsanto Chemical Company filed a damage suit for $675,000 in Federal District Court in Boston, February 15, against Local 288 of the CIO Electrical Workers Union, charging violation of a no-strike contract clause. The company contended that a current contract was violated February 14 when 1,400 employees in the maintenance and production departments of its Springfield, Mass., plastics plant were pulled off their jobs.

Personal Products Names Brunelli

Personal Products Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., has appointed Vincent P. Brunelli executive assistant to the president. Mr. Brunelli joined the firm in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1946, and, since January of last year, he has been director of the "Co-ets" and belts division.

APMA Told Gains

—*Continued from page 7*

change Resins in Ulcer Therapy," Dr. Gustav J. Martin, of the National Drug Company, presented the case for resins in the treatment of peptic ulcers. Dr. H. Necheles discussed "The Phenomenon of Peptic Ulcer and What to Do About It." Dr. M. H. F. Friedman, of Jefferson Medical College, reported on "The Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses of Intestinal Extracts."

Paul Kempf, of Inland Steel Company, opened the program of APMA's central production section meeting, held February 13 at the Edgewater Beach, with a discussion of the business methods of recruiting, screening, testing and selection of new employees. He described various methods now being employed successfully by industry.

Training of Employees

Roger L. Fosdick, of Schenley Distillers, Inc., speaking on the "Training and Supervision of Hourly Employees," outlined some of the problems which must be successfully met in the formulation of a training program. He pointed out that a definite follow-up phase is necessary in the achievement of such a program, and presented a plan to aid in this phase.

Russell C. Tomlinson, of the George H. Gruendel Agency, reporting on "Methods of Developing Good Human Relations in Industry," stressed certain specific problems and discussed methods of solving them.

Other production section talks included the following:—"How Confused Can You Get?" Edward McFaul; "Flavor and Color Problems," Richard Herbine, Strong Cobb & Co.; "Tablet Disintegration," Elmer B. Vliet, Abbott Laboratories; "Freeze Drying Headaches," D. F. Keastner, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., and "Granulating Methods and Equipment," Dr. John A. Purinton, jr., G. D. Searle & Co.

Price List Standardization

William E. Braithwaite, director of the division of simplified practice, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, led off the program of the central marketing section meeting, held February 14 at the Edgewater Beach. He discussed the "Advantages of Price List Standardization," explaining how the lack of uniformity in price lists is handicapping government agencies in the purchase and distribution of drugs. He showed how standardization of drug manufacturers' price lists would overcome these problems.

Speaking on "Present and Proposed Manufacturers' Price Lists," Paul de Haen, vice-president of Ames Company, cited the defects in the drug industry's present price lists, and offered suggestions for improvement along these lines.

Joseph J. Shine, of the *Central Pharmaceutical Journal*, outlined the confusion resulting from present price lists and how it affects the retailer. Don E. Francke, of the University of Michigan Hospital, told how simplification and standardization of manufacturers' price lists would assist the hospital pharmacist.

How the wholesaler uses price lists, the information he requires, size of price list preferred, and how the wholesaler handles inquiries from the retailer and hospital was discussed by C. R. Orchard, district drug sales manager, midwest region, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Dr. Robert T. Tormont, of the American Medical Association, Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, presented views on current advertising by the drug industry, M. E. Herz, of *Modern Medicine*, analyzed medical journal advertising in various companies throughout the pharmaceutical industry in relationship to sales volume and journal space.

Robert F. Browne and Ira B. Cross, jr., of Robert McMurry & Co., described technics which have been employed successfully in selecting and improving field sales supervisory personnel.

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Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH
LITHIUM Concentrates
Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax
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Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U. S. P.
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231 S. LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

CHLOROPHYLL

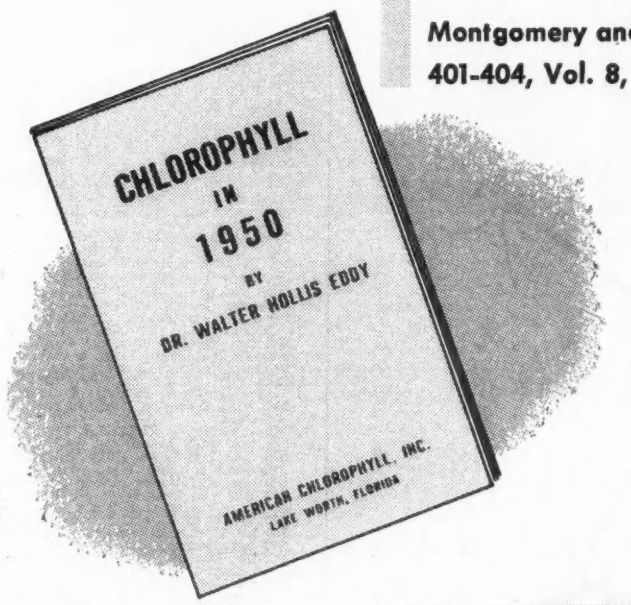
Recent articles appearing in ethical medical journals have added to the knowledge of the therapeutic uses of Chlorophyll. These clinical studies should be of interest to you.

Wescott, N. Y. S. Journal of Medicine: 698-700, March 15, 1950

Offenkrantz, Review of Gastroenterology 17: 359-367, May 1950

Serling, Veterinary Medicine: 291-292, July 15, 1950

Montgomery and Nachtigall, Postgraduate Medicine: 401-404, Vol. 8, No. 5, November 1950



There are still some copies available from the second printing of Dr. Eddy's treatise, "Chlorophyll in 1950". We will be pleased to mail you one on request.

Yeast, Primary Grown and Brewers Type Vitamin D_2 and D_3

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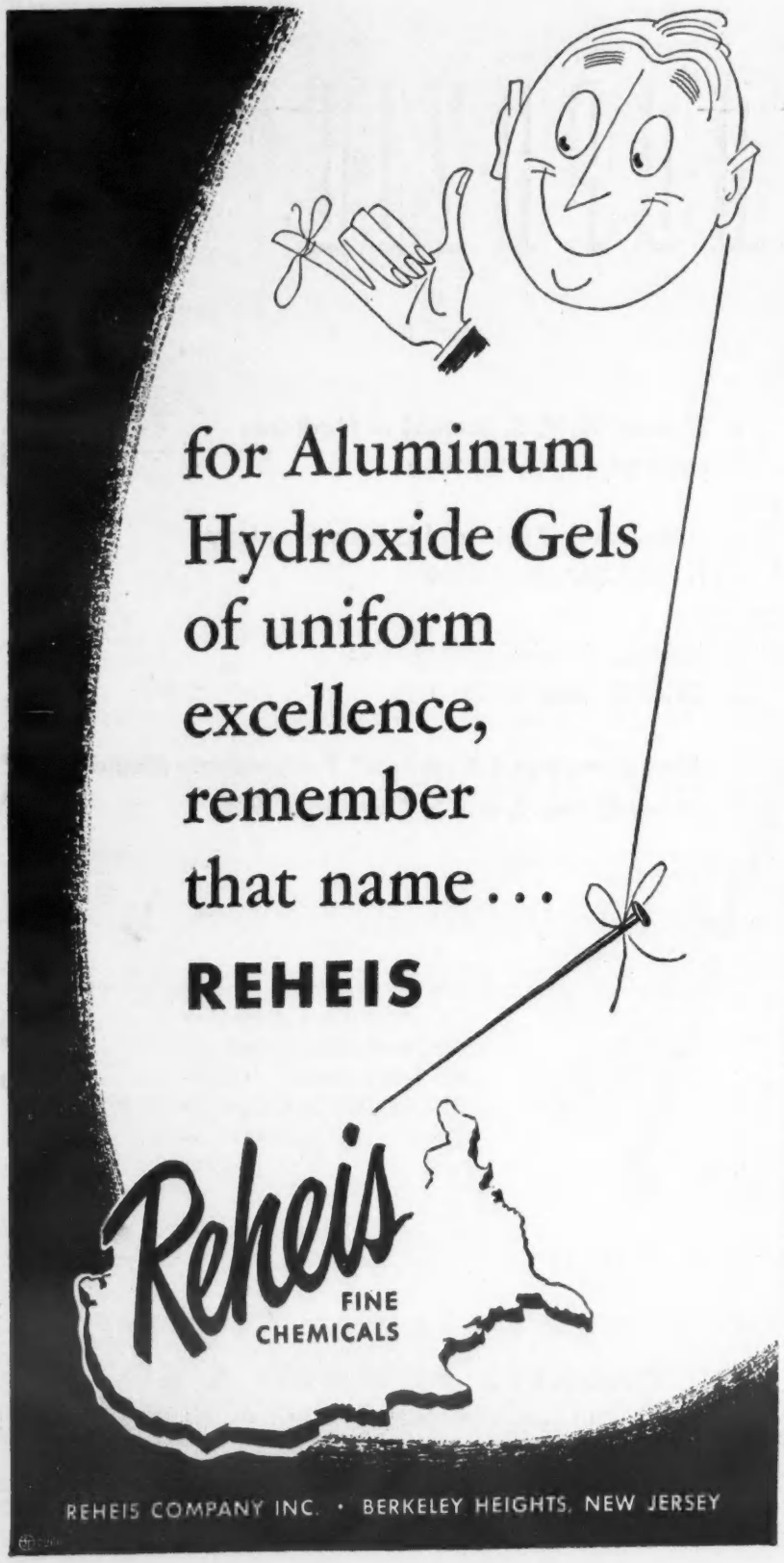

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ABURAGAREILIVER OIL—3 dms, Transocean Commerce Co, Yokohama
ACENAPHTHENE—126 cks, Interocean Chemical and Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—25 dms, L & R Organic Products, Antwerp
ACRYLONITRILE—1 can, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ALIPHATIC NITRILE—6 kegs, Bios Labs, Liverpool
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—400 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Liverpool
PERSULPHATE—60 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
ANILIN COLORS—51 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
1 cs, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
4 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Freedman & Slater, Rotterdam
1 dm, Shapiro & Novick, Antwerp
ANISESEED—334 bgs, Izmir
ANTIMONY ORE—430 bgs, Chas Tennant Sons, Antofagasta
OXIDE—200 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
40 cks, Charles Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—40 cks, Charles Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—136 bgs, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, W M Allison, Port Sudan
700 bgs, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Max Van Pels, Genoa
ARGOLS—600 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
361 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
ARSENIC—180 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
SULPHIDE—25 dms, Leecol Products Inc, London
ASAFETIDA GUM—95 cs, Khorramshahr
25 bgs, Rotterdam
ALTHEA ROOT—9 bgs, Venice
BABASSU OIL—240 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
BARBASCO ROOT—423 bls, H A Astlett, Pimentel
168 bls, Morris Hess, Pimentel
258 bls, W H Muller, Pimentel
BARIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Dorf International, Antwerp
500 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
600 bgs, Manhattan Tanning Corp, Genoa
NITRATE—40 cs, E & E Storch Co, Glasgow
SULPHATE—80 kegs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, London
BAUXITE—2,570 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada, Georgetown
BEESWAX—36 bgs, Havena
12 bgs, General Import Dist, Havana
26 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
24 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
73 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
285 bgs, John P Eberhart, Rotterdam
166 bgs, Porto Alegre
327 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Sons, Santos
BENZOL—1 cs, W R Grace & Co, San Vicente
BERGAMOT OIL—50 qu cs, George Lueders, Messina
50 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
12 qu cs, Antoine Chris, Messina
80 qu cs, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
28 half cs, LoCurto & Funk, Messina
80 half cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—371 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BONE, CRUSHED—217 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
BUTTONLAC—30 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—4 cs, Consolidated Midland Corp, Genoa
CALCIUM-AMMONIUM NITRATE—1 bg, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
CARAWAYSEED—500 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt & Co, Rotterdam
CARBON—778 bgs, B W Greeff, Rotterdam
TETRACHLORIDE—98 dms, Brown Bros Harriman, Hamburg
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
56 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
224 bgs, A Judson Murray, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Bank of London, Fortaleza
336 bgs, H J Mahae, Fortaleza
43 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
578 bgs, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
276 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
437 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
279 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
110 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
181 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador
62 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Salvador
110 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Salvador
168 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador
125 bgs, J H Schroder, Antwerp
56 bgs, J H Schroder, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—600 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,600 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
2,900 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
640 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Napier
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Fortaleza
296 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—384 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
330 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
300 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
112 cs, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
405 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
250 bls, Van Loan & Co, Hong Kong
50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Hong Kong
500 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
262 bgs, Rotterdam
573 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
OIL—3 dms, W J Bush, Hong Kong
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—6,800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador
626 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Natal
OIL—355 tons, Recife
239 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—16 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CHARCOAL—3,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Colombo
CHEMICALS—500 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
363 cs, M Michel, Rotterdam
5 cks, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
29 cks, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
50 cs, Rotterdam
2 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, Havre
30 cks, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—100 bgs, S N Dovek, Kobe
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kobe
100 bgs, National City Bank, Kobe
200 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Kobe
CHOLIC ACID—12 dms, Schering Corp, Buenos Aires
CHROMIC ACID—50 dms, H D Sheldon & Co, Hamburg
CHROMOTROPIC ACID—7 bbls, V W Hickey, Genoa
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—3 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
26 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CIVET—1 cs, Kelly America Ltd, London
CLOVES—40 bls, Kellys, America, Rotterdam
COALTAR COLORS—8 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
16 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
14 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Rotterdam
35 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
1 can, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
COD LIVER—1 cs, Trico Corp, Copenhagen
OIL—577 dms, James D Irvin, Reykjavik
400 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
266 dms, E F Drew & Co, Reykjavik
52 dms, Arista Oil Products, St John
COLORS—7 cs, Rotterdam
50 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
COPAL GUM DUST—80 bgs, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—35 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
131 bgs, Callao
COTTON LINTERS—78 bls, Riverside Mills, Fortaleza
CREAM OF TARTAR—25 cs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESOL—175 dms, George A Abood, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—30 dms, Philipp Bros, Middlesbrough
140 dms, Charles Page & Co, Rotterdam
200 dms, Glasgow
149 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
100 dms, Liverpool
50 dms, Charles Page & Co, Manchester
100 dms, J E Fox, Manchester
50 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
54 dms, Manchester
496 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
475 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—35 bgs, Istanbul
289 bgs, Kellys America, Ltd, London
350 bgs, M N Hakkak & Co, Rotterdam
188 bgs, Forex Commodity Co, Rotterdam
940 bgs, Reney Shipping Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Khozori Manashi, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—130 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
84 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DISINFECTANT—3 dms, R T French Co, Hull
DILLSEED—180 bgs, Liverpool
DRUGS—16 bls, S B Penick, Genoa
2 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
23 bls, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam
CRUDE—120 cs, S B Penick & Co, Izmir
DYESTUFFS—50 kgs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
29 kgs, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—5 bbls, E Gumpert Corp, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL OILS—22 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
6 dms, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
6 cs, Camilli Albert & Lalove, Cannes
3 cks, Camilli Albert & Lalove, Cannes
7 cs, P Robertet, Inc, Cannes
3 cs, Tombarel Products, Cannes
7 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
3 cks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cannes
4 cks, G Fuchs, Ltd, Cannes
2 cs, W Hudnut, Havre
1 cs, J D Smith, Havre
1 cs, Tombarel Products, Marseille
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
400 qu cs, S B Penick & Co, Messina
7 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam
ETHYL ALCOHOL—451,522 gals, UDA, Inc, Sete
FERTILIZER—200 bgs, Doggett-Pfeil Co, London
1,500 bgs, Credit Suisse, Lysekil
FISHMEAL—1,100 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
924 bgs, Wessel Duval, Callao
5,453 bgs, H J Baker, Reykjavik
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—58 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
681,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
98,571 bbls, White Fuel Co, Curacao
111,841 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Rutra
130,950 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
116,953 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
49,426 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum, Curacao
70,758 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointe-A-Pierre
67,800 bbls, Curacao Petroleum Co, Curacao
51,181 bbls, Central Fuel Corp, Curacao
GALL—3 dms, Wilson & Co, Wellington
OX—15 cs, F J Benkart, London
4 cs, F J Benkart, Lyttleton
SHEEP—3 cs, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
6 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
GELATIN—200 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bordeaux
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
900 bgs, Antwerp
300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
196 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GLAND, BEEF—10 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Buenos Aires
24 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
GLUE—25 bgs, H Rothschild, Antwerp
160 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Antwerp
50 bgs, H Rothschild, Antwerp
BONE—260 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Rotterdam
601 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
HIDE—341 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
STOCK—5 cs, H S Dorf, Barcelona
62 pkgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—10 dms, Skolnick Bros, Bombay
40 dms, Lansen Naeve, Kobe
DYNAMITE—102 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
GRAINS OF PARADISE—45 bgs, W Bernstein, London
GUAIACWOOD OIL—13 cs, George Uhe, Buenos Aires
13 cs, George Luelders, Buenos Aires
10 cs, U S Rubber Co, Buenos Aires
27 cs, Dow Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—20 cks, A Gussmer, London
CALCINED—224 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Manchester
HERRING OIL—273 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cartagena
IRON OXIDE—11 cks, J S McNulty, Liverpool
JASMIN ABSOLUTE—1 cs, Messina
KAMALA POWDER—20 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—399 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
166 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
198 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Liverpool
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
496 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
404 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
627 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
233 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
185 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay

LEMON OIL—27 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
16 hlf cs, Messina
LICORICE ROOT—136 bgs, W E Martin Co, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
LIVER CONCENTRATE—5 dms, A H Nicolaus, Buenos Aires
2 dms, Armour Labs, Buenos Aires
27 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVERMEAL—500 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
1,075 bgs, Wessel Duval, Napier
LITHOPONE—400 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Antwerp
LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—91 pks, Nestle Co, Antwerp
GUM—421 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Lisbon
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Manchester
250 bgs, Genoa
100 bgs, American Key Products, Genoa
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MACE—28 bgs, Getz Import Corp, Singapore
MAGNESITE—834 bgs, Speiden Whitfield Co, Rotterdam
834 bgs, F E Schundler, Rotterdam
417 bgs, Speiden Whitfield, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—80 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—5 half cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MARJORAM—72 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
MEDICINAL DRUGS—56 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
HERBS—125 cs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
250 cs, Peek & Velsor, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Meer Corp, Buenos Aires
100 cs, K H Landes, Buenos Aires
125 cs, J L Hopkins, Buenos Aires
LEAVES—210 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Liverpool
45 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Rotterdam
ROOT—60 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
MEDICINALS—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
MENTHOL—30 cs, Norda Essential Oils & Chemicals Co, Rio de Janeiro
MICA—90 cs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
77 cs, Otto Gerdau, Calcutta
125 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
107 cs, A D Brown, Calcutta
80 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta
10 cs, Assoc Commodity Co, Calcutta
39 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
2 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
754 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
64 cs, Minerals & Insulation, Calcutta
147 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta
144 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Calcutta
104 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
138 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
388 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
34 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Calcutta
6 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
5 cs, William Brand, London
7 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, London
11 cs, Hal Delphin, London
13 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
2 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, London
76 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
26 cs, Brazilian Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
51 cs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Co, Rio de Janeiro
282 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Brown Bros Harriman, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Sterling National Bank, Rio de Janeiro
29 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
118 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rio de Janeiro
267 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Buenos Aires
48 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Buenos Aires
4 cs, Liverpool
152 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Co, Rio de Janeiro
26 cs, United Minerals & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
24 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Rio de Janeiro
220 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Santos
MILK SUGAR—20 cs, Max Van Pels, Rotterdam
50 cs, International Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
MOLYBDENITE—6 dms, J W Hampton Jr, Yokohama
MUSTARDSEED—600 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Levy & Lewis, London
143 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,455 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1,455 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,223 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Genoa
2,710 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
431 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Middlesbrough
675 bgs, Chematar Inc, Middlesbrough
620 bgs, J E Fox, Middlesbrough
609 bgs, M J Corbett, Manchester
3,315 bgs, Charles Page, Hamburg
500 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—42,000 gals, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NEATSFOOT OIL—36 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
NICKEL FORMATE—100 bbls, H A Gogarty, Bremen
SULPHATE—57 cks, F M Browning Co, Rotterdam
NUTGALLS—343 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Hong Kong
NUTMEGS—70 bgs, Getz Import Corp, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—32 dms, Itajai
54 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—298 tons, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—347 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
417 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
73 dms, National City Bank, Seville
52 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
104 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
52 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Seville
26 dms, Seville
103 dms, First National Bank of Boston, Portimao
206 dms, National City Bank, Seville
200 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
102 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
168 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
FOOTS—900 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Lisbon
ORANGE OIL—29 cs, Magus Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
ORTHOCRESOL—46 dms, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador
119 bgs, Innis Speiden, Salvador
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
47 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rio de Janeiro
110 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
PAPAIN—11 cs, W E Martin Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, J D Tash & Son, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Lisbon
327 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rijeka
60 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Rijeka
100 bgs, Griffith Labs, Rijeka
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—9 kegs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARANITRANILIN—100 dms, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Dunkirk
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Penang
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
150 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
160 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Bombay
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—34 cks, Public National Bank, Bordeaux
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Bush Aromatics, Buenos Aires
55 dms, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,516 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,150 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
196,163 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
ASPHALT—24,977 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
PHARMACEUTICALS—6 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Rotterdam
PITUITARY POWDER, BEEF—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Buenos Aires
POLLACKLIVER OIL—57 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
80 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—214 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
80 bgs, R J Spitz, London
600 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Richard J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—70 dms, Benzol Products Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM BISULFITE—35 cks, Brown Bros Harriman, Hamburg
CYANIDE—200 dms, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—100 kegs, Hunt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
HYDRICUM—50 dms, F W Weissing, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—350 dms, Charles Hardy, Havre
POTATO FLOUR—5 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—1,763 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
749 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
17 bgs, Park Davis, Bombay

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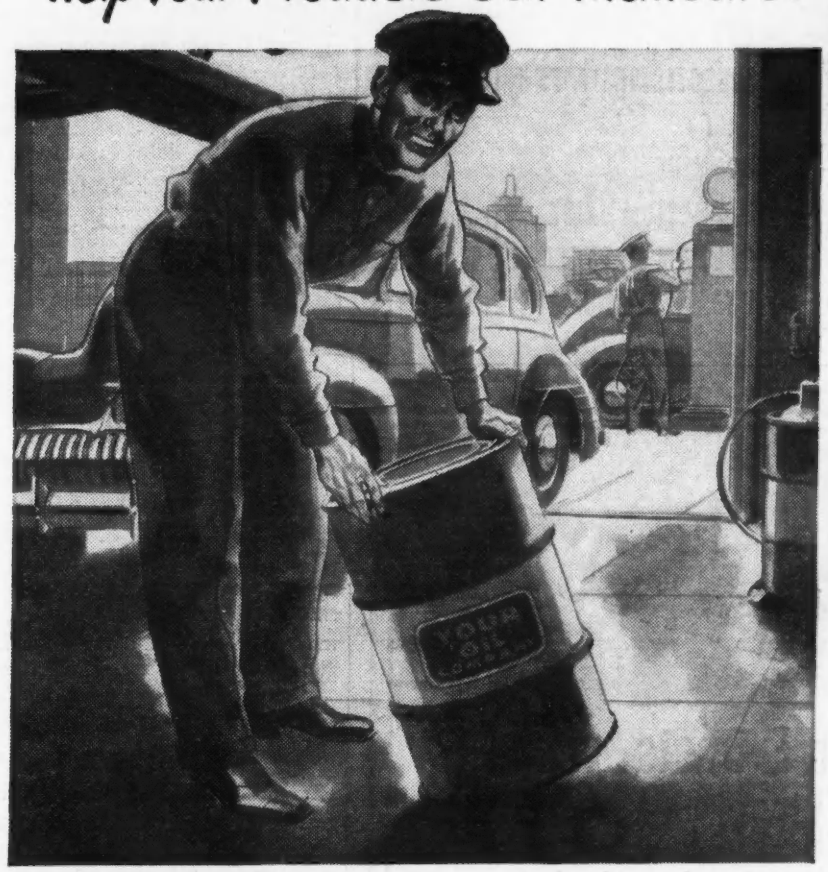

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INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

PYRIDIN—5 dms, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,076 bgs, Olson Sales Agency Buenos Aires
2,424 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
1,532 bgs, Buenos Aires
10,165 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Hull
QUINCE SEED—56 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY LEAVES—80 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
SAFFRON—40 bls, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
50 bls, Bank of America, Leghorn
SALTS—18 cks, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
SCHEELITE ORE—908 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
350 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
88 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colonial Commercial Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Carleton & Moffatt, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
550 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
700 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
400 bgs, W Diehl, Calcutta
75 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
67 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
66 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
20 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
SODA ASH—6,000 bgs, Rotterdam
730 bgs, Oil & Chemical Products, Hamburg
150 bgs, Oil & Chemical Products, Hamburg
SODIUM ARSENATE—77 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICHROMATE—150 cks, H D Sheldon & Co, Antwerp
CYANIDE—200 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
620 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
NITRATE—50 dms, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—1,206 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Dunkirk
250 bgs, Genoa
500 bgs, Elbert & Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Diamond Chemical Co, Antwerp
250 bgs, Mondial Trading Co, Rouen
PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC—500 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Rotterdam
300 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Hamburg
250 bgs, Mevi Trading Corp, Rouen
500 bgs, Credit Suisse, Venice
SPERM OIL—300 dms, Arista Oil Products, Funchal
383 dms, Arista Oil Products, Ponta del Gada
SQUILL—308 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
STYRAX GUM—90 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Izmir
126 cs, Public National Bank, Istanbul
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Hamburg
TALC—323 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
125 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
911 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,834 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
312 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,668 bgs, H F H Dolan, Itajai
5,555 bgs, Morningstar Nichol, Itajai
1,500 bgs, Corn Products Ref Co, Puerto Plata
6,000 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Itajai
2,000 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Imbituba
PEARL—199 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—50 cks, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
TEA WASTE—230 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Calcutta
150 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Chittagong
THALLIUM SULPHATE—1 cs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
THIACETAZONE—1 cs, American Roland Corp, London
THYMOL CRYSTALS—15 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
TITANIUM OXIDE—100 bbls, W Zinsser, Antwerp
106 bgs, Rene Weil, Rouen
TRAGACANTH GUM—221 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Rotterdam
381 bgs, American Inter Asian Trading Co, Khorramshahr
523 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
7 cs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
8 cs, Eastern Mohar Trading Co, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—81 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Antwerp
169 dms, Gregory R Marshaw, Genoa
TUNG OIL—54 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—45 bbls, Transatlantic Pigment, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
650 bgs, A V Berner, Hull
10 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
45 cks, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Middlebrough
1,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
76 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
VALONIA CUPS—2,800 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
1,898 bgs, Izmir
EXTRACT — 600 bgs, International Products Corp, Mitylene
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Chase National Bank, Havre
11 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Havre
WHALE LIVERS—17 cs, H Finnsson, Reykjavik
WITHERITE—300 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
222,000 lbs, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOLFRAM ORE—80 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
ZINC CHLORIDE—30 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Rotterdam
19 cyls, Irving Trust Co, Dunkirk
OXIDE—300 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Vera Cruz
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—30 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool
30 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONE, CRUSHED—1,131 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
POWDER—1,102 bgs, Dunkirk
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, William G Scarlett, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,552 bgs, Naples
499 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,319 bgs, Venice
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—2,174 bgs, Wilbus Ellis, Ilo
2,878 bgs, Wessel Duval, Callao
FISHMEAL—500 bgs, Wessel Duval, Talcahuano
LAURYL ALCOHOL—12 dms, London
MANGANESE ORE—750 tons, National City Bank, Coquimbo
500 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Calcutta
MEDICINAL ROOTS—15 bgs, S Shapiro, Antwerp
MYROBALANS—2,182 bgs, Bombay
PEATMOSS—2,850 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Bremen
800 bls, Atkins Durbrow, Bremen
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, William G Scarlett, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—18,716 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
625,000 lbs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—60 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
SIENNA, BURNT—100 bgs, First National Bank, Leghorn
TALC—1,932 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
1,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, L A Salomon, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—756 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
3,000 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Imbituba
TARA PODS—2,416 bgs, Salaverry
VALONIA EXTRACT — 5,400 bgs, International Products Corp, Mitylene

Boston

AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—67 cks, Irving & Co, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—249 bbls, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
BLOOD ALBUMIN—20 dms, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
CARAWAYSEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bls, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—140 dms, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—25 dms, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—250 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—150 cks, Henley & Co, Hamburg
GELATIN—200 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Antwerp
200 bls, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
400 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 1st National Bank of Boston, Rotterdam
STOCK—441 bls, Rotterdam
201 bls, H Meyer & Co, Hamburg
LITMUS CUBES—2 cks, American Express Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—950 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
MELAMINE—160 cks, Henley & Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—1,224 bgs, Antwerp
200 bgs, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—3,716 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
1,897 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Franco Belgian Trading Co, Antwerp
1,034 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,580 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—200 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
313 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
TALC—143 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, M W C Durfee, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, H V Nootvaap, Alexandria
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Los Angeles Import Co, Marseilles

Newport News

KYANITE ORE—494 tons, Cavalier Shipping Co, Calcutta
MICA—578 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
SCRAP—691 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
376 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—261 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
1,651 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
MICA—3 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, London
PEATMOSS—850 bls, Pengon & Co, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,600 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Corp, Bremen

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, STERILIZING—266 cs, Rohm & Haas Co, Liverpool
BABASSU OIL—150,000 kilos, Manhattan Soap Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranhao
BONE GRIST—21,160 bgs, Rosario
CASEIN—100 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sydney
CHEMICALS—250 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, James E Fox & Co, London
251 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Dublin
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
FISHMEAL—4,290 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,059 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
GLYCERIN, SOAPLYE—22 dms, Hamburg
LEAD, SCRAP—93 dms, Manila
VIRGIN—6,896 ingots, Phillip Bros, Rijeka
MANGANESE ORE—3,600 tons, E J Lavino Co, Takoradi
MEDICINES—3 cs, Melbourne
NAPHTHALENE—7,700 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen
375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,981 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
121,214 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
237,991 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamacatual
207,593 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
202,302 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
199,745 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
186,353 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
126,209 bbls, Sinclair Ref Co, Tuxpam
121,951 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
114,578 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
197,326 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sidon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,180 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
597 bgs, Montevideo
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—384 bls, Erlanger Co, Bremen
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,430 bgs, Durban
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Pluess & Stauffer Co, Antwerp

San Francisco

BONE, CRUSHED—389 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Buenos Aires
GRIST—2,009 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—912 tons, Wilson-Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo
CASEIN—250 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, R G Paul & Sons, Hong Kong
225 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Oslo
COPAL GUM—120 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Tandjong Priok
50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila

COPRA—500 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cebu
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
1,250 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Borongan
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Borongan
1,800 tons, Cargill, Inc, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Castanas
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Kinabigan
750 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Singapore
CORIANDER SEED—227 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Buenos Aires
LEAD CONCENTRATES—500 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, La Union
MACE—13 cs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Mallinekrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
OREGANO—170 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, La Libertad
PEAT MOSS—1,250 bls, The East Asiatic Co, Inc, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, Order, Singapore
PYROTECHNICS—130 cs, Bond Bros & Co, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM MONOGLUTAMATE—30 cs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
TIN—5 tons, Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc, Singapore
UREA—3,020 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
WHALELIVER OIL—2 dms, Alaska Fish Oil Extractors, Inc, Yokohama

Wilmington

SHELLAC—28 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta

Trade Briefs

Shelton Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Howard T. Shane sales manager of its "Shellcrease" division.

World Health Organization executive board, acting in agreement with the WHO regional committee, has named Dr. Fred L. Soper director of its regional office for the Americas for a four-year term.

Pond's Extract Company has elected Alfred S. Foote, vice-president of J. P. Morgan & Co., and John F. Betts, treasurer and director of the Lock Joint Pipe Company, to its board of directors.

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Bids Wanted

Absorbent, oil and water, 50,000 pounds, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Washington 25) invitation 1138, March 1.

Carbon paste, 40 tons, TVA, Chattanooga, Tenn., invitation 644325, February 26.

Chemicals: boric acid, 100 pounds, nitric acid, 2,400 pounds, oleic acid, 600 pounds, oxalic acid, 80 pounds, ammonium chloride, 100 pounds, ammonium hydroxide, 800 pounds, calcium sulphate, 2,600 pounds, caustic soda, 2,300 pounds, sodium pnosphate, 2,000 pounds, sodium sulphite, 200 pounds, zinc chloride, 100 pounds, chromium potassium sulphate, 50 pounds, liquid-ground glass substitute, 24 ounces, potassium hydroxide, 500 pounds, sodium borate, 50 pounds, sodium cyanide, 2,300 pounds, thiosodium phosphate, 900 pounds, sodium thiosulphate, 324 pounds, Robins Air Force Base, Ga., invitation 74, February 26.

Deodorant, blocks, 860,000 pounds, Marine Corps Quartermaster (1100 S. Broad street, Philadelphia) invitation 1147, February 27.

Duplicating fluid, 1,500 cans, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12172, March 2.

Ethyl alcohol, 3,600 bottles, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97525-R-3, March 5.

Fertilizer, milorganite, 90 tons, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, invitation 216-81, February 27.

Ink, black canceling, 13,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2880, February 28.

Insecticides, various, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97320-R-3, March 5.

Lanolin, anhydrous, 800 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-331, March 2.

Laundry soda, 56,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 3W-93731-2-R, February 28; 100,000 pounds, invitation 97507-R 3, March 5.

Paint & allied products: enamel and paint, various, George Air Force Base, California, invitation 43, February 23; enamel, 17,750 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,849, February 27; enamel, 550 gallons, First Army Ordnance Maintenance Shop, ASU No. 1133, Whittemore Center, Ayer, Mass., invitation ORD 2, February 23; paint, rubber base, 800 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-97506-R, February 23; resin base, emulsion paste, 1,350 one-gallon cans, and 550 five-gallon cans, invitation 5G-95086, February 27.

Petroleum liquid gas, 75,000 pounds, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill., invitation 52, February 28.

Pigments in oil, various, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-95525-B-RR, February 21.

Plastic coating, 4,100 gallons, thinner, 408 gallons, and clear leak-proof sealer, 1,440 bottles, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-97505-R, February 27.

Polish, automobile, 5,000 quarts, furniture, 10,000 quarts, metal polish, 16,000 quarts, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Washington 25) invitation 1109, February 23; furniture, 2,076 quarts, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 91598-2-3, February 27.

Preservative, canvas, fire, water, and mildew resistant, 150,000 gallons, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Washington 25) invitation 1084, March 5.

Soap, paste, 26,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8292, February 27; laundry, 1,200 cases, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12097, February 21.

Sodium sulphate, anhydrous, 52,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97309-R-3, March 5.

Sodium thiosulphate, 200,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 95768-A-R 3, March 2.

Steam cleaning compound, 200,000 pounds, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Washington 25) invitation 1137, March 6.

Watch rinsing solution, 2,214 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8293, February 27.

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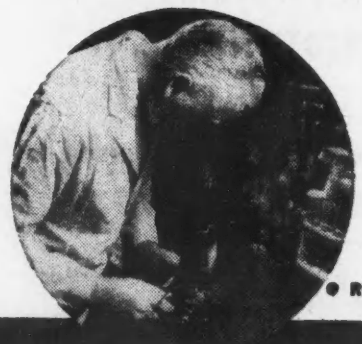

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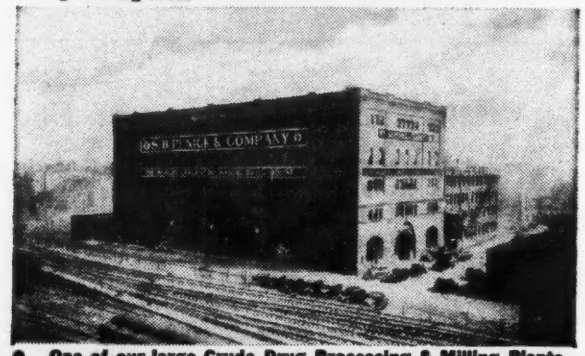

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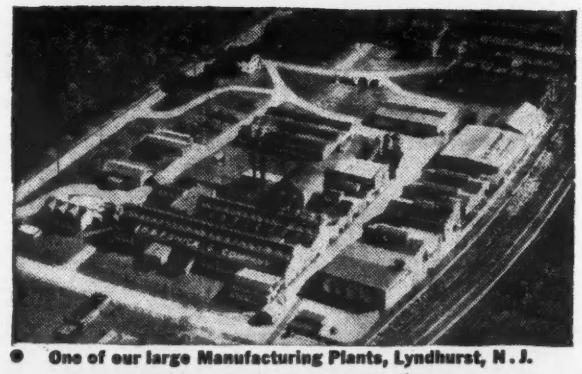

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The contrast between generally firm and very steady prices on medicinal crude drugs and the rather broad easing of those on condimental botanics was quite sharp last week. The former group appeared to be in a deep freeze; the latter seemed to have undergone thawing sufficient to make price schedules a trifle soft and slushy. Some exceptions to the thaw existed but the ratio between the higher and lower prices on flavoring materials was about three and a half to one in favor of goods selling at price declines.

A move which seeks a measure of relief to those whose selling prices depend on replacement costs in foreign parts has been made by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. Three modifications of the General Ceiling Price Regulation "to permit import trade to function" were sent to the Director of Price Stabilization. Appointment of a special advisory committee on import and export trade controls, to be comprised of experienced importers and exporters was also asked.

The modifications requested were:—

1. The establishment of a base period for imports from July 1, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, with the exception of seasonal merchandise that might require an earlier base period.
2. Importers should be permitted to liquidate all prior commitments at contracted purchase and sale prices and domestic buyers of such liquidated merchandise should be permitted to adjust their ceiling prices accordingly, to cover resale of the goods.
3. Importers should be permitted to sell at landed cost plus the highest dollars-and-cents mark-up per unit during the base period for the same class of imported commodity sold or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale, irrespective of delivery date, to the same class of purchaser while acting in that capacity. Where there is no record of mark-up, the Office of Price Stabilization would determine the average mark-up for similar transactions.

It was pointed out that imported merchandise usually arrives here a considerable period of time after its purchase abroad. Hence, the use of the "delivery" rather than the "sales" factor in the base period has the effect of rolling prices back to pre-base period price levels on imported merchandise.

Balsams

Copaiba—Price activity has disappeared, being supplanted by stability that was probably related to the price ceiling restrictions of numerous and individual suppliers. Replacement costs held no hope for lower spot quotations at an early date.

Tolu—The tendency of local sellers was still to raise prices; in fact, one quarter made $5.75 per pound a minimum quotation last week. The lowest of local quotations remained at $5.50 and highest was $6.50, prevailing as to seller. Replacement cables continued high in price and low in quantities offered.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Prices locally have become well stabilized at 44c. to 49c. per pound, though actual sales at the high end of the range had yet to be confirmed. What may happen to new crop prices—having in mind the current "stabilization" of prices through the General Ceiling Price Regulation is another and unforecast development. Control of "country" prices has been always difficult of enforcement.

White Pine—Suppliers look forward to a crop probably of ample size because of the expectation that demand for lumber out of the south will expand this year. Local prices as compared with costs do not leave much margin for a rise in source quotations should present expectations for a good sized crop be not realized.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 9

New York

Anise seed, 334 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 7 lots, 640 bales, 46 packages: filthy.
Cassia oil, 4 lots, 20 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 100 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 7 lots, 750 bales: filthy.
Cumin seed, 3 lots, 185 bags: filthy.
Molle seed, 33 bags: filthy.
Mustard seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 2 lots, 148 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 80 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Poppy seed, 141 bags: filthy.
Sage leaves, 1,200 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 825 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, 1½c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Nicaragua, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 15c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, shipment, 2c. per lb.
China, Canton-Kwangsi, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
afloat, 3c. per lb.
medium, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 3c. per lb.
Syrian, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 7c. per lb.
broken, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, superior quality, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, March shipment, 3c. per lb.
red, Hontaka, 1c. per lb.
Sierre Leone, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, spot, 5c. per lb.
afloat, 5c. per lb.
English, 5c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Sweet basil, Californian, 2c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 – August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
235.3	235.3	235.7	184.9	191.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—Importers were still feeling their way around in the maze built of the recently promulgated General Ceiling Price Regulation. In the search for a way through or around the limiting factor of risen replacement costs versus frozen spot market quotations, talk about vanilla being a food has been actually heard. Conservative thinking, however, admitted that it was difficult to find a sound basis for classifying a flavoring material as a food. Meanwhile, the lowest prices in fifty years continued to constitute the upper limit at which importers were certain they can do business. Many dealers believe that once the price regulating body learns definitely of the situation in which importers of vanilla beans find themselves, for no fault of theirs, relief of reasonable sort will be granted.

Flowers

Clover—Stocks were relatively low and only lack of expanded demand has kept values within relative low limits. Reserves in all directions were conservative in size.

Elder—No surplus of supply was present. Nor was there reason to believe that new crop goods will be obtainable at greater price advantage to the dealer when such goods become available. Everything points to a relatively tight position for the future.

Gums

Asafetida—Jobbing demand was fairly active but most calls came for material in powdered form. Prices were steady and not at all out of line with replacement costs at which future stocks must be obtained.

Gamboge—Replacement arrivals of this article have been relatively small for a long time past and the recent freeze in selling prices found dealers in a position where replacement buying might create new price problems for them.

Karaya—Prices were very firm in all directions and the position of the No. 1 grade was particularly one of substantial strength. Demand was said to be good and was expected to expand parallel with a rise in industrial consumers' requirements.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—If domestic cultivation has to be resorted to, something will have to be done to the present price ceilings. Leaves must sell between $1 and $1.50 per pound before domestic cultivation be-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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comes profitable. Also, something will have to be done if the national requirement is obtained in Europe where nothing now suggests declining prices.

Laurel—Yugoslavian leaves were fractionally higher at 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Lobelia—More than ever, a good sized crop is required this year if needs, home and foreign, are to be supplied at a reasonable cost within the present price ceiling limits. Much will depend on weather conditions at the critical period.

Sage—Dalmatian material was lower at $1.05 per pound. English was shaded to 80c. to 81c. and Spanish was down to 12c., though the market was called nominal because of poor distribution of spot stocks.

Thyme—Replacement costs of French goods have not changed of late. Spot quotations on the item were shaded to 22c. to 22½c. per pound last week. Spanish goods were inert at 8½c. to 9c.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise — Some complaint from sellers caught with a low ceiling was heard last week. Also, some suppliers raised the question "Are we subject to a ceiling?" If pepper is ceiled, then paradise grains probably are, it was said.

Papain—Prices in all directions and on all qualities were exceptionally firm and seemed likely to remain. However, replacement costs could not go much higher without forcing local prices through their present ceiling. High quality merchandise was not plentiful.

Roots

Blood—The market was relatively quiet; demand was insufficient to play a part in the well maintained spot quotations last week. The future of events now reposed in the primary market where collection of the 1951 crop is not far off.

Galangal—The market was very firm on spot, more because of the improbability of much root reaching here in the future than because of the current demand for spot stocks. Sellers were reserved and were expected to remain so indefinitely.

Hellebore—Some concern has been expressed about the ability of dealers to import the 1951 crop to sell at the current price ceilings. Not a great deal of lower cost root remains unsold in the hands of dealers who, on the whole, expect demand to continue at a relatively high level.

Pink—Some have what appear to be relatively high price ceilings if quotations are an indication. Others' position is not so encouraging—and they seem to be those who did attempt to hold the price line on an item definitely short in supply.

Rhubarb—A limited quantity of Chinese root reached here recently from Hong Kong but it was felt that the goods would not come on the open market but would be applied to meeting earlier commitments of the importers. The market was very firm, though it was not unduly active last week.

Senega—All eyes are watching the primary market for signs of the probable trend of source quotations when the trappers begin to bring in the 1951 crop. All dealers hope for a considerable fall in replacement costs, feeling that the market advance in 1950 was more than substantial.

Turmeric—Alleppy root was shaded to 34c. to 35c. per pound. Jamaican and Haitian were 10c. to 10½cc. Madras root was fractionally higher at 16c. to 16½c. Activity was mainly in lots of jobbing size.

Seeds

Anise—The sole change in price was a decline to 38c. to 39c. per pound on Chinese star anise on spot. Afloats were also priced at that level.

Cardamom — Decorticated seed from Guatemala was down sharply to the basis of $3.70 to $3.75 per pound. Green cardamom from Alleppey and Ceylon were easier and at the identical level of $2.90 to $2.95. Bleached cardamom remained strong but inert as to price movement.

Celery—More competition brought a shading of spot prices to 34c. to 34½c. per pound. Indian seed was steady and unchanged.

Coriander—Argentine seed was moved up a fraction to 26½c. to 27c. per pound. Moroccan was without price development. Demand was fairly good but was mainly for lots of jobbing size.

Cumin—Prices sank considerably and Iranian as well as Syrian seed sold on the lower basis of 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Dill—Some natural Indian seed was offered at 13c. per pound. Dewhiskered material brought the higher price of 14½c. to 15c.

Fenugreek—By advancing to 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, Syrian seed became available

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Mustard—Montana brown seed was unavailable under 9c. per pound at the origin and the general position of mustard seed of whatever variety in that state was pointed toward strength because of a probable reduction in acreage to be grown this year. Much mustard seed land will go into wheat.

Poppy—The fair degree of strength governing replacement goods was reflected in a rise of spot quotations to 26½c. to 27c. per pound. Other varieties failed to develop price movement.

Sesame — White, hulled Chinese seed was higher at 22c. to 22½c. per pound and natural seed, also hulled, was up to 18c. to 18½c. Hulled seed from Nicaragua was raised to 29c. to 30c.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia longstick for shipment was reduced to 20c. to 21c. per pound. Canton-Kwangsi rolls from China were shaded to 17½c. to 18c. All medium Saigon was down to 40c. to 41c. Broken Saigon on spot was lower at 35c. to 36c. while goods afloat were sharply lower at 32c. to 33c. Honan and Yunnan cassias merely held without change under light competition.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 yielded ground under more price competition and the market eased back to 43c. to 44c. per pound.

Clove—Madagascars for spot delivery dropped to 42c. to 44c. per pound and goods afloat were offered at 40c. to 41c. Zanzibars held firm at 44c. to 45c.

Ginger—African root was shaded to 43c. to 44c. per pound. Reports from Jamaica indicated some easing of the shipment position on No. 3 goods.

Mace—West Indian goods on spot were down to $1.28 to $1.30 per pound while broken material was down sharply to $1.15 to $1.20. Siauw remained steady in all positions.

Nutmeg—East Indians ranged 62c. to 71c. per pound as to quality. Splits were higher at 61c. to 62c. West Indians were lowered to 48c. to 49c.

Pepper — The spot squeeze continued unabated. Spot black pepper was strongly maintained at $1.90 per pound. However, since it seems likely that shipments from India will be large in February, the squeeze now present may be relieved in some degree. The current and the July-August movement of Lampong pepper are expected to keep the world markets within United States ceiling limits; some say for over a year. White pepper held strong at $3 per pound and little was offered. Reports said that nothing was now being offered from Indonesia and none is expected for some time to come. Red peppers were mainly steady but Hontakas were lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound and Sierre Leones were sharply so at 45c. to 46c.

Black pepper prices on Friday were as follows: Spot, $1.90 per pound; February shipment, $1.62; March shipment, $1.58; May shipment, $1.57. Afloats ranged $1.70 to $1.73 for nearby steamers and $1.63 to $1.64 for later arrivals.

General Dyestuff Develops New Cotton Dyeing Process

General Dyestuff Corporaton, New York, has developed a new hot oil bath process for dyeing cotton cloth using the Williams unit, Robert L. Bonnar, technical director for the company, announced last week. This new bath has the advantages over older methods in several important respects. It results in better, more even and uniform shading with no tapering during the run. Short runs can be made economically.

After passing through the Williams unit, the oil is easily removed from the cloth by passage through a cold bath containing "Igepal CA." This treatment emulsifies the oil which is then easily rinsed out. Fabrics can be dyed either wet or dry after the padding operation. With the new method, vats, sulphur, directs, as well as other types of dyestuffs can be dyed. Patents have been applied for, Mr. Bonnar added.

Vanilla Bean Association Elects Schmidt President

The Vanilla Bean Association has elected J. Schmidt, of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., president of the organization. Other officers named with Mr. Schmidt are J. Maxwell, of Camax Company, vice-president, and J. Manheimer, of J. Manheimer, treasurer.

Named directors are the following:—E. S. Buckley, of Thurston & Braidich; W. Triest, of Zink & Triest, and H. Salamon, of F. Huber & Co.

Transandino Co. Appoints Sevigne Technical Head

The Transandino Company, Palo Alto, Calif., has appointed Frank Sevigne technical director of its laboratory and production activities, succeeding George I. Dundas, who has become vice-president of Transandino and of Gill, Dundas & Co., a newly-formed consulting and distributive service concern in the anethsiology and allied fields.

Mr. Sevigne comes to Transandino from Collett-Week-Niebecker, South San Francisco, where he was laboratory director. Transandino is a producer of essentially pure d-tubocurarine chloride and other curare derivatives.

MCA Names to Committees

The board of directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association today appointed the following individuals to membership on association committees:—

Manpower committee, George H. Baker, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, and V. N. Wilson, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; general safety committee, J. T. Morris, Commercial Solvents Corporation; air pollution abatement committee, F. L. Seamans, Aluminum Company of America; resin adhesives committee, Louis Klein, Rohm & Haas Company, and tankcar committee, J. T. Duschek, Association of American Railroads.

Lehn & Fink Promotes West

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation has named Eugene N. West head of its drug division. Mr. West has been general sales manager of the division since 1949.

Cyanamid Names McDonald

The industrial chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed T. O. McDonald sales representative for the Gulf Coast. He will specialize in the sale of the concern's "Aerocat" cracking catalysts, "Aerolube" lubricating oil additives and "Aero" specialty catalysts. Mr. McDonald was formerly with Cyanamid's New Orleans, La., office. He joined the firm in 1945.

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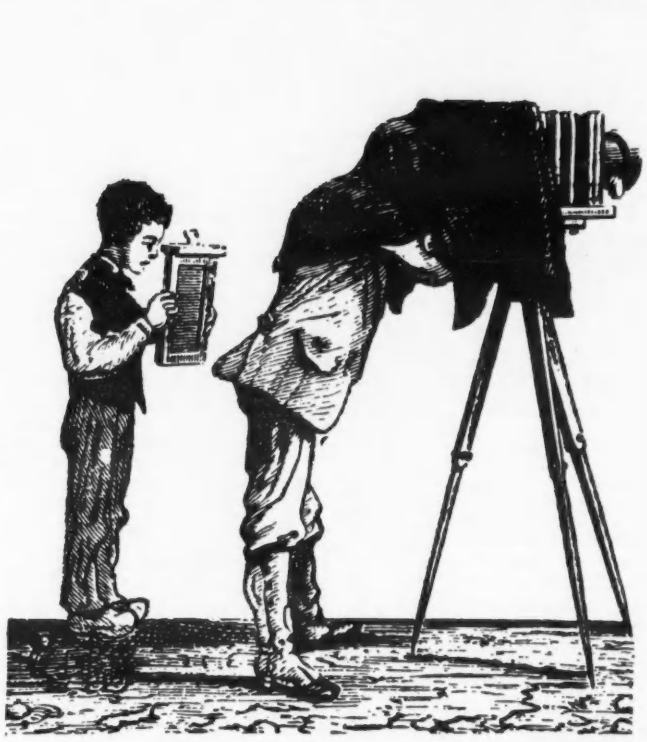
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The situation of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was no more clarified last week than it has been since the price stabilization order went into effect. While selling activities have continued at a fairly good rate, buying of replacements of many important oils has reached an impasse. Costs of materials held by foreign shippers have continued to rise, in many cases, to levels above the resale price ceilings. The four oils which experienced price advances during the past week were bergamot, grapefruit, lemon and pimento oils. These advances were the result of the withdrawal from the market of some suppliers whose stocks were depleted, leaving only the higher priced material still to be sold. Slight downward adjustments were made in the prices of ocotea cymbarum and peppermint oils by individual dealers. These changes brought an advance of 0.8 point in the price index, placing it at 223.8.

Only those dealers who had followed the policy of adjusting spot prices to current replacement costs could still buy some new material abroad. Those who had priced their material according to the original cost found themselves in possession of the lower price ceilings. These handlers were in an especially bad position. For the most part, they have stopped the purchase of replacements, since it would be impossible to resell such material at a profit. Such suppliers have simply withdrawn from the market their quotations on materials which have become depleted. It was their hope that primary shippers would have to reduce their prices when they find their usually large customers dropping out of the market. That they believed to be the best solution to a complex problem. For the present, however, stocks of a great many oils may be expected to remain tight and possibly grow shorter. Among the materials already affected by these conditions were citronella, bergamot, clove, Italian lemon, lavender flower and lemongrass oils.

Aromatic chemicals were almost all firm and tight. Those dependent upon benzol, chlorine and phenol for their manufacture have grown seriously short. Such widely used items as benzyl chloride, benzyl acetate, phenylethyl alcohol and methyl anthranilate were in extremely short supply and, in some cases, production has been curtailed. At a time, when consumers would naturally turn from the hard-to-get natural oils to substitute synthetic chemicals, these materials have become virtually as hard to get as the oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 10c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 25c. per lb.
Pimento berry oil, 70c. per lb.
leaf oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ocotea cymbarum oil, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
223.8	223.0	212.1	132.7	118.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—This market has settled to a more favorable position in the past few weeks. Fairly good replacements have been received from the origin at prices which allowed for resale at ceiling prices. Current prices ranged from $2.10 to $2.60 per pound. Stocks were not large, in spite of the new material, but there seemed to be no great trouble meeting the demand.

Bergamot—Although the Consortium has released new material, the advanced shipping price has made it impossible for some dealers to trade in the item at their ceiling prices, which in a number of cases were lower than prices f.o.b. Italian ports. Thus, some handlers have been forced to withdraw from the market for the present. This brought the minimum spot price up 25c. per pound to $7.75. Only those suppliers who could quote at the upper end of the range at $8.50 per pound were still able to buy and sell new oil. Under these conditions, the article may be expected to remain tight.

Bois de Rose—According to the trade, shippers in Brazil have been slow in sending new material and have been behind in deliveries on contract orders. In the opinion of one observer, producers were believed to be holding back on shipments in order to command higher prices. However, under the present conditions of price stabilization, they will find it hard to raise prices and still do business with American firms. Spot quotations ranged from $4.80 to $5.75 a pound.

Cedarwood—The large producer who lost the greater part of his stocks by fire last fall has resumed operations, according to the trade, and it may be expected that stocks would improve in time. Spot material was still rather tight. One dealer continued to quote at 55c. per pound, but prices were mainly 15c. to 25c. per pound higher.

Citronella—In some quarters the high cost of replacement has forced dealers out of the market where ceilings were below shipping costs. Ceylon oil was said to be available, although only at very firm prices at the origin. Spot quotations were held at $2.20 to $2.65 a pound. Java-type oil was similarly strong both on spot and at the various origins. True Java oil was offered by only a few dealers in small quantities.

Clove—Spice prices continued to soar, making the future position of the oil most uncertain. For the present price ceilings were sufficiently high to allow for continued buying by distillers and dealers. Should spice rise much higher, it might become too costly to produce oil which sells at $2.75 to $3.75 per pound. This would have a further detrimental effect upon such tight items as eugenol, isoeugenol and vanillin, all of which are derived from this oil.

Eucalyptus—The spot position of this material was especially tight, since no replacements have been received recently from either Australia or Portugal, the two main sources. Some dealers have had to discontinue the quotations of this oil temporarily, because of lack of stocks. It was indicated that Australian shippers have been booking orders for delivery some time in March or April. However, warning was given that shipments may be late. Thus, the greatly diminished stocks on the spot market were expected to grow still shorter before replacements arrive. Quotations on the local market ranged from $1.25 to $1.40 per pound for 70-75 percent grade and from $1.40 to $1.55 for 80-85 percent material.

Grapefruit—Although of less importance than the related citrous oils, this material has become quite short and could be offered in a limited way only. Prices at the origin have been advanced to a level which has forced some dealers out of the market. Quotations on the local market ranged from $1.75 to $2 per pound.

Juniper Tar—Replacement costs have shown a considerable rise. In fact, according to one dealer, prices quoted at the origin were 100 percent higher than those of a year ago. Spot prices were frozen at 42c. to 80c. per pound, making it seem improbable that higher priced material might be sold profitably.

Lavender—According to dealers, French shippers have again advanced the price of their material and this was expected to make it impossible for some low sellers to continue to offer the material on the spot market. Some well-stocked suppliers have been able to stay in the market at the present price level. Quotations for the 30-32 percent grade oil ranged from $4.30 to $6.25 a pound, those for 38-40 percent material held at $5.75 to $8.50 and high grade 40-42 percent oil at $6.50 to $10 a pound.

Lemon—Because of the greatly advanced cost of replacement, it has been necessary for those dealers offering Italian material at the minimum quotation to withdraw from the market. This placed the lowest bid to $4 per pound. Other quotations ranged to $8 a pound. Even at the new minimum, dealers felt that they could only sell material bought weeks ago. It was reported that prices as high as $8 were being asked at the origin. According to the trade, much of the lower priced material offered out of Messina was of poor quality. Domestic oil originating in California has remained very firm with a tendency toward further tightening. What little there was, was quoted at $4 to $4.50 per pound. New crop oil was expected in April. Until that time, spot material could be expected to hold very strong.

Lemongrass—Prices asked in India have risen to over $4 per pound. This makes the future sale at the lower spot prices unlikely. These prices ranged from $4.25 to $5.35 a pound. A number of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

dealers who found themselves holding low ceilings have seen fit to withdraw from the market for the present. One of the main causes for the high prices quoted at the source was said to be the serious drought which has hit much of India, having a detrimental effect upon many of its crops, including this one. The strength of this item affects a number of important aromatic derivatives, such as citral and the ionones, which have already begun to grow firmer.

Nutmeg—This market was without special feature last week. Prices were very strong both at the origins and on spot. East Indian oil was quoted between $4.50 and $5.75 a pound and stocks were adequate to meet the usual demand. West Indian oil was offered between $4.40 and $4.75 a pound, although it was reported by one dealer that some small remaining stocks could be had as low as $4.10 a pound until depleted.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A slight easing in costs has resulted in a decline of 5c. per pound in the spot price of oil. This placed the material at 80c. to $1.05 a pound, still too high for some dealers who were caught with low price ceilings. Supply was said to be fairly good, although the heavy demand brought on by the tightness of synthetic camphor and sassafras oils has greatly swelled the demand.

Orange—Extremely short, both Floridian and Californian oil held firmly at unchanged high prices. The former could be had in a very limited way at $1.85 to $2.20 per pound and the latter oil was only slightly more plentiful at $1.90 to $2.25 a pound. Some dealers have withdrawn temporarily from the market while awaiting new material. There have been no recent reports concerning the condition or promise of the new crop.

Patchouli—There have been some shipment in recent weeks, but dealers believed that the new material would not ease the spot market situation because of the very high demand which has kept the item strong. It was reported that the primary market continued to be quite firm, but shipping prices have been quoted below the ceilings, making it possible for importers to bring further replacements to market. Spot prices ranged from $23 to $26 per pound.

Peppermint—Although the reports received indicated that the material was tightening and growing firmer in the country, one dealer offered the oil at a level below the minimum established the previous week. Quotations for natural oil ranged from $7.25 to $8.20 per pound. Those for the redistilled material stood at $7.50 to $8.65 a pound. Since the oil was exempt from the price stabilization rules, wider fluctuations might be expected in its prices.

Pimento—Berry oil, which has not been in a good supply position for some time, has grown tighter in recent weeks. The withdrawal of the previous low offer has advanced the price of this oil to $4.95 to $6 per pound. Leaf oil, while more available than berry oil, was far from plentiful and showed a tendency toward greater strength. Again, the previous minimum bid has been withdrawn, leaving the market at the advanced level of $2.25 to $2.95 a pound.

Sage—Spanish oil remained available, many suppliers having built up fairly large stocks. Prices ranged from $1 to $2.15 a pound. This item has remained stable throughout the past year. Dalmatian oil was practically non-existent on the spot market and prices being quoted at the origin would make for a spot market beyond the reach of many users. While it was true that Yugoslavia suffered a serious drought last summer, observers in the trade felt that the shippers were adding to the difficulty by holding out for greater returns and thus creating an artificial shortage.

Sandalwood—According to some distillers, at the present cost of logs in India, it will be difficult to produce new oil at the level of $13 to $15 per pound, which has prevailed. It was said, however, that some oil was still available at prices below the current market level. This material was very limited in quantity.

Spearmint—There was a report of a 50c. per pound increase in the cost of this material in the country. On the spot market, the minimum quotation remained unchanged at $5.45 per pound. The range of prices expanded upward, however, to a high of $6.25 a pound. Dealers stated that there was no shortage of the material, either at the source or on the spot market.

Wormseed—There appeared to be little of this oil around, either in the country or on spot, according to the trade. The supply situation seemed to have grown worse and the small offerings from the country were priced so high as to make the minimum spot quotation of $7.50 per pound almost worthless. Spot prices ranged mainly from $7.75 to $8.75 per pound. Since this material is a one-crop-per-year item, the situation was not expected to improve, but might grow more difficult before the next crop comes due late in July.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Although the basic materials needed for the production of this item have been very tight for a number of months, the supply situation remained untroubled. This was the result of a smaller demand than was anticipated, particularly from producers of pharmaceuticals. A year ago the clamor for antihistaminic drugs brought on such large demand for this ingredient that stocks were almost depleted. This year there appeared to be less interest in these drugs, according to observers, and the market for this chemical has been quiet. Producers stated that all inquiries could easily be met. Prices ranged from $2.50 to $2.85 a pound.

Benzyl Chloride—According to manufacturers of aromatic chemicals, this chemical has grown seriously short. The shortage was based, for the most part, on the difficult chlorine situation.

Citral—Prices of the necessary lemongrass oil have soared almost out of the reach of dealers and importers who are confined by price ceilings. This was expected by the trade to tighten supplies. The derived aromatic chemical has felt the effects of this situation and production was said to be very difficult, at the present prices of $6.75 to $8 a pound.

Eugenol—As clove bud prices moved higher taking with them the cost of clove oil, this derivative has suffered. While there have been no reports of a shortage, production costs have risen and were expected to continue to rise, making sale at the present price ceilings difficult. Quotations ranged from $3.45 to $4.50 a pound.

Methyl Anthranilate—Although prices remained steady at $2.50 to $2.55 per pound, this article has become exceedingly tight. As a result, the extra grade has grown very short and suppliers have found it difficult to meet the usual requirements.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—This widely used item has continued to present a great problem to both producers and consumers. In some places, production has been curtailed for lack of the necessary basic materials. Prices remained at $1.65 to $1.95 per pound, but in many cases, these quotations were only nominal.

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Polyalcohol Enduse Estimated for 1950 by Soap and Glycerine Association†

An estimate of polyalcohol enduse in 1950, as compiled by The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, was presented by Mrs. Joyce Kern of the association staff before the recent annual convention in New York. The estimated figures, in pounds, were as follows:—

Enduse—	Glycerine	Propylene-glycol	Ethylene-glycol	Pentaery-thritol	Sorbitol	Diethylene-glycol	Triethylene-glycol	Totals
Antifreeze	*	30,000,000	381,400,000	*	*	*	*	411,400,000
Alkyd resins and ester gums	70,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	35,100,000	500,000	*	*	120,600,000
Tobacco	30,000,000	7,100,000	*	*	1,000,000	3,500,000	*	41,600,000
Explosives	30,000,000	*	25,000,000	3,000,000	*	*	*	58,000,000
Cellophane	26,700,000	*	20,000,000	*	*	*	*	46,700,000
Cosmetics and dentifrices	12,000,000	2,500,000	*	*	2,000,000	*	*	16,500,000
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	12,000,000	3,300,000	*	*	1,500,000	*	*	16,800,000
Corks and gaskets	11,000,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	11,000,000
Paper	5,500,000	*	1,500,000	*	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	11,000,000
Printers' supplies and inks	5,500,000	1,000,000	*	*	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	10,000,000
Foods and beverages	5,250,000	6,100,000	*	*	*	*	*	11,350,000
Adhesives	5,000,000	*	1,500,000	*	2,000,000	480,000	390,000	9,370,000
Margarine and shortening	4,800,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,800,000
Textiles	4,000,000	*	*	*	*	1,600,000	*	5,600,000
Glassine and grease-proof paper	3,000,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,000,000
Rubber	1,500,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,500,000
Brake and hydraulic fluids	*	12,000,000	*	*	*	*	500,000	12,500,000
Plastics and plasticizers	*	8,600,000	*	*	*	600,000	*	9,200,000
Manufacture of chemicals	*	*	5,000,000	*	4,500,000	480,000	1,000,000	10,980,000
Miscellaneous	8,750,000	6,400,000	58,600,000	1,900,000	1,000,000	5,840,000	610,000	82,550,000
Totals	235,000,000	85,000,000	500,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	4,000,000	894,000,000
Estimated production, 1950	221,000,000	85,000,000	500,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	4,000,000	880,000,000

† These figures as presented on page 5 of last week's issue were not entirely correct.
* None, or so small inclusion was not warranted in the breakdown.

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Indian '50 Peanut Production Estimate Revised Downward

The estimate of India's 1950 peanut production has been revised downward to a level below that for 1949 whereas sesame and castor (1951) crops are expected to approximate last season's output, according to R. A. Christopher and R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. Estimates early in the season indicated that the large peanut acreage—10,000,000 acres—would yield the largest crop since 1944. Unfavorable weather conditions, however, have resulted in a sharp reduction of the unexpected outturn to the unofficial figure of 2,296,000 short tons of peanut kernels (approximately 3,444,000 tons of unshelled nuts). The final estimate for 1949 in terms of unshelled nuts was 3,806,880 tons.

Sesame acreage and production figures for the 1950 crop are believed to have approximated the 1949 official estimates of 4,615,000 acres and 424,480 tons. Exports of sesame seed and oil continue to be prohibited by the Government of India, and trade sources do not think production of this seed will expand. India's 1950 castor bean production amounted to 132,160 tons.

Pakistan's sesame acreage for 1950-51 is placed at 193,000 acres, according to the second estimate reported by H. W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. This is a 4.9 percent increase over the corresponding forecast of 184,000 acres in 1949-50. Included in this is the area damaged or destroyed by excessive rains and heavy floods in the Punjab, which amounts to 8,000 acres and represents 27 percent of the sesame area in the Punjab.

C. Enloe Appointed to NY State Civil Defense Post

The New York State Department of Health has appointed Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, jr., special consultant for medical supplies in the civil defense program. Dr. Enloe will assist the department in its program for procurement of adequate stocks of drugs, dressings, blood transfusion equipment and surgical supplies for emergency medical care. He is consultant to the Council on National Emergency Medical Service of the American Medical Association, and is a consultant to the Surgeon-General of the United States Air Force.

Merrell Names Murray Bacteriology Dept. Head

William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has appointed Dr. F. J. Murray head of the bacteriology department. In his new post, Dr. Murray will be responsible for the development of new products and the maintenance of quality control over finished drug products. He has been with Merrell for the past three years as a member of the bacteriology department. Previously, he was engaged in penicillin research, and served as an instructor in bacteriology, immunology and serology at Purdue University.

Perfumers Society to Hear Dr. Aronowsky February 28

The American Society of Perfumers will hold its next regular dinner meeting February 28 at 6 p.m. at the Advertising Club, New York. Guest speaker will be Dr. Alexander Aronowsky, chief chemist of the Reinitz Soap Corporation, who will discuss "Technology of Toilet Soap."

Essential Oil Association Elects F. Coutin Officer

The Essential Oil Association has elected F. P. J. Coutin, vice-president of Roure-DuPont, Inc., secretary-treasurer of the organization. Mr. Coutin fills the vacancy created by the resignation of William S. Fairhurst.

Mennen Co. Purchase of Site At Morristown, N.J., Assured

Purchase of a ninety-acre tract in Morristown, N. J., by the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., was virtually assured last week when the township committee changed the zone classification of the property from "C" residential to industrial. The acquisition has been blocked previously by the zoning restriction of the township.

Trade Briefs

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., has named Alexander Rubin general manager of its building products division.

E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has transferred Stanley C. Strayer sales and service representative in the petroleum chemicals division, from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

Protective Coatings Materials

Prices were holding at previously established levels during the past week and there appeared to be nothing new in sight. What many segments of the trade wanted more than anything else was a clarification of the price edict from Washington. There were some indications that clarification and possible relief in some cases might be coming along, but just when was hard to say.

Synthetic resins were pretty much where they had been. Supply was as tight as ever and the demand continued high. Some encouragement to the producers was noted last week with a one cent rollback in the price of soybean oil. Nitrocellulose, itself, was not in such a bad position, but the railroad strike had "stranded' may drums that should by this time have been back to the producers. Natural resins houses were still waiting for some relief from Washington, which they felt was of particular need in their case since their material is imported and, under ordinary circumstances, is priced on replacement cost.

Shellac was in pretty good demand although most of it was industrial, with consumer demand held back by strikes and cold weather. Cassin was in light demand in this country. The Argentine market was strong, since Japan, Holland and Italy had recently placed heavy orders. Supply in the Argentine was weak. Asbestos was running at very good levels of demand. Supply ranged from critical to normal, depending on grade. Chlorinated rubber and chlorinated paraffin were in high demand but were tight on supply, with chlorine at least partly responsible. Terpene solvents were in high demand and it was a difficult thing for producers to accommodate the market. Dipentene, wood turpentine, pine oil and pine tar oil were all in this category.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Flake, Powder — Producers' net shipments of powder, flake and paste during December amounted to 2,124,000 pounds as compared to 2,430,000 pounds in the previous month, according to the Bureau of Census. During December of 1949 the shipments amounted to 1,085,000 pounds. The total shipments for last year amounted to 22,496,000 pounds, while during the year 1949 they aggregrated 14,476,000 pounds.

Mercuric Oxides—Both the red and yellow mterials were in a tight supply position during the past week and there was no great improvement expected in the immediate future. The demand was not particularly heavy at this time but it was thought that it might increase as more material was required in paints for ship bottoms. Prices had been fluctuating somewhat recently, largely as a result of the erratic conditions in the market for quicksilver. The red last week was being listed at $4.22 in large lots and $4.24 in smaller lots. The yellow was listed at $4.15 in large lots and $4.17 in smaller lots.

Black, Carbon—Total production of this material in 1950 increased 13 percent over the previous year. Furnace black increased 28 percent and contact black decreased 2 percent. Total 1950 shipments increased 34 percent above 1949. Total stocks declined from a sixty-five days supply at the end of 1949 to a twenty-one days supply at the end of 1950. Exports in November were 9 percent below the October daily average. These figures are from the Bureau of Mines. The following table indicates the December figures as compared to the previous month, the corresponding month in the previous year and the figures for the twelve months of both years:—

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	171.6

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec. 1950	74,744,000	55,578,000	130,322,000
Nov. 1950	73,732,000	54,405,000	128,137,000
Dec. 1949	49,542,000	52,632,000	102,174,000
Jan.-Dec. 1950.	764,830,000	616,653,000	1,381,483,000
Jan.-Dec. 1949.	596,071,000	627,369,000	1,223,440,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec. 1950	74,888,000	56,520,000	131,408,000
Nov. 1950	73,166,000	53,132,000	126,298,000
Dec. 1949	52,482,000	49,465,000	101,947,000
Jan.-Dec. 1950.	837,825,000	668,911,000	1,506,736,000
Jan.-Dec. 1949.	591,401,000	535,921,000	1,127,322,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec. 1950	21,871,000	65,314,000	87,185,000
Nov. 1950	22,015,000	66,256,000	88,271,000
Dec. 1949	94,866,000	117,572,000	212,438,000
Jan.-Dec. 1950.	21,871,000	65,314,000	87,185,000
Jan.-Dec. 1949.	94,866,000	117,572,000	212,438,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec. 1950	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nov. 1950	10,182,000	21,365,000	31,547,000
Dec. 1949	8,877,000	17,822,000	26,699,000
Jan.-Nov. 1950.	121,961,000	243,736,000	365,697,000
Jan.-Nov. 1949.	89,024,000	187,521,000	276,545,000

[1] Not available.

Synthetic Resins

The market for synthetics was without any material change during the past week. The demand was still holding up at the high levels of the recent past and from all indications it was likely to continue that way for some time to come. The supply was tight, as it had been and was likely to go on being. Prices were still unchanged as a result of the price freeze, but the industry felt that further clarification of the freeze edict would be something more than helpful. Raw material costs were still high and about the only bright note was the announcement of the rollback to 20½c. for soybean crude. This was 1c. lower than for previous transactions. Soybean was in good supply, but its high price was, of course, affecting synthetics. Linseed oil was holding on price and was in a good position of supply.

Nitrocellulose—The demand for this item was holding up at pretty strong levels during the past week and was expected to continue that way. The supply was just about able to keep up with the requests for the material. One of the recent difficulties that producers were running into was getting their drums back. The railroad strike and the after effects of it tied up any number of drums and without these back at the plants there was an added difficulty in shipping the material.

Naval Stores

Camphene—The demand for this item was at a high point during the period under review, as it had been in the past and was likely to go on being. The supply was not up to it and was causing difficuties in accommodating the needs of the market. At the works, in carloads, the material was posted at $17.80 to $18.80 and in less than carlots at $18.30 to 19.65. The tanks price was $15.60 to $16.60.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended February 10 averaged $30.98 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This represented a decline of 10c. from the previous week's average of $31.08 per barrel.

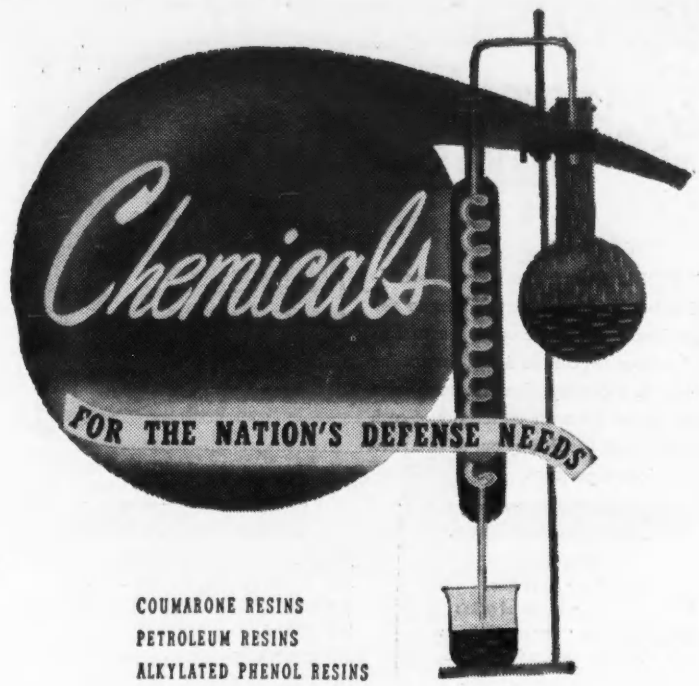
The seventeen reporting plants received 2,267 barrels of gum, or an average of 133

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: December

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in December, 1950, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $82,419,570. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1949 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1950—December	$82,419,570	$39,496,248	$35,274,779	$25,322,718	$9,952,061	$7,648,543
Total, 12 months	1,129,091,359	605,510,936	417,458,086	305,529,149	111,928,937	105,122,337
1949—December	57,340,259	28,476,300	23,480,553	17,165,807	6,314,746	5,383,406
Total, 12 months	940,906,756	516,271,543	333,587,644	250,556,430	83,031,214	91,047,569

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
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HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
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LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
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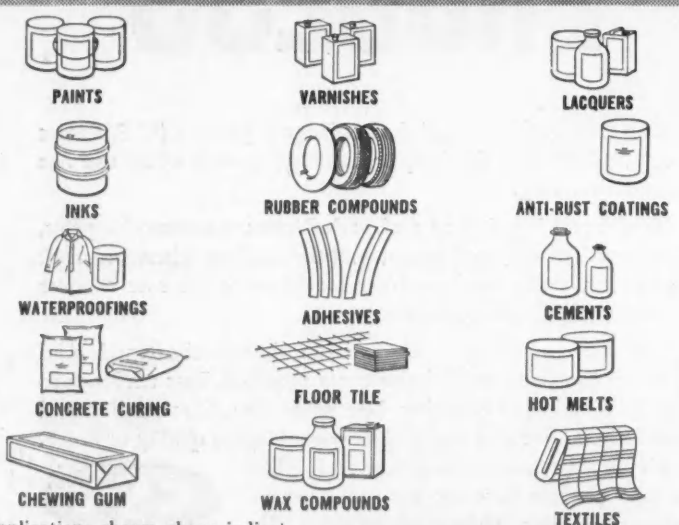

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barrels per plant, compared with 209 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 8 gallons of turpentine and 294.8 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 2 percent WW; 4 percent WG; 18 percent N; 49 percent M, and 27 percent K and below.

Pitch, Burgundy—This item was in a reasonably good position last week. It is a small item in the trade and the demand was not especially heavy. At the works it was posted at .1054c. in one to four drum lots, .1029c. in five to nineteen drums and .0909c. in over twenty drums. The New York price, warehouse, was .1148c. in one to four drum lots, .1123c. in five to nineteen drums and .1003c. in over twenty.

Terpene Solvents—The demand for these materials was still running far and away ahead of supply and from all indications it appeared that this condition would prevail for some time to come. At least one source reported during the week that the requirements of the market were so great that is was impossible to take care of even old customers with the amount of material they wanted and the promptness with which they wanted it. This applied to dipentene, wood turpentine, pine oil and pine tar oil.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended February 16 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$10.50	$11.25
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50	11.25
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50	11.25
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.75	11.50
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.75	11.50
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00	11.75
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00	11.75

	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	200	739	287	...	82
Shipments	...	...	...	100	64
Stocks	23,769	24,508	24,795	24,695	18,321

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse ... gal. (7 lbs.) 1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls	241	...	...	320	161
Shipments, bbls	79	...	85	50	606
Stocks, bbls	3,210	3,210	3,125	3,995	2,890

Savannah, Feb. 16.—Gross selling prices throughout the naval stores production area to distributors, industrial consumers and export outlets, as reported to the Department of Agriculture at the close of business Friday are contained in the following table:—

Gum rosin per 100 pounds net weight, drums, f.o.b., plant, G. $9.70, N, $9.25, M, $8.75-$9.12, K, $9.12, I, $9. Drums, export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.40, WG, $9.70-$9.75, N, $9.50 K, $9.15-$9.35, M and I, $9.35.

Wood rosin per 100 pounds net weight, drums, f.o.b., plant, WW, $9.50, M, $8, FF, $7.30. Tankcars, f.o.b., plant, FF, $7.05. Drums, export, f.a.s., southern ports, FF, $7.80-$8. Gum turpentine, per gallon, 7.2 pounds, tankcars, 99c.-$1.01, f.o.b., plant. Wood turpentine, steam distilled, tankcars, 68c.-70c., f.o.b., plant.

Gum rosin market steady to firm, inactive trading. Sales 4,805 drums equivalent. Wood rosin market fairly active. Reported sales 2,201 drums equivalent. Gum turpentine market firm, offerings light.

Natural Resins

Conditions were pretty much the same in this market last week and the hope all around was that there would be some relief from Washington on ceiling prices since the trade imports its raw material and there are no ceilings abroad. There was some talk that such relief was in sight, but there was nothing of a concrete na-

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CHICAGO ILL.

ture. Meanwhile demand was going along at the usual rate and supply here was reported to be up to satisfactory levels, as a general thing.

Shellac—Prices were reported to be firming a bit in India although there were no changes in the market price here. Demand continued at pretty good levels, although most of it was said to be industrial. The recent strikes and the continuing cold weather were of no particular help as far as the consumer was concerned.

Miscellaneous Materials

Acid, Abietic—The supply of both the commercial and the crystal was tight and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable easing in the immediate future. The commercial was quoted at 12c. in carloads and .1390c. in less than carloads, while the crystal was 7½c. in carloads and 8c. to 8½c. in less than carloads.

Asbestos—Demand was running at very good levels and in many cases the mines were reported to be two to three months behind. The 3's, 4's and 5's were reported to be in a very critical position as far as supply was concerned. The 6's were tight, although not quite critical,. The 7's were reported to be about normal.

Casein—The market was strong because of orders placed by Japan. That country was reported to have bought considerable tonnage in the past several days. Italy and Holland were also reported to be doing more buying. Supplies were tight in the Argentine because future sales of the last few months exceeded the production. Production in Australia was reported to be retarded by the hottest summer ever recorded in that country. Demand in this country is not at a high point. It was thought that consumers were pretty well overstocked and they saw no benefit in taking on any more than they thought essential at this time because of the price freeze. Domestic material was reported to be in about fair demand. Buyers, it was said, were hesitant and were waiting for further clarification of the price edict. Supplies were at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the present demand without any particular difficulty.

Chlorinated Paraffin—The demand was running along at very strong levels and the expectations were that it would continue that way, while the supply was on the tight side, with not a little of the trouble blamed on the chlorine picture. The material was listed at 14¼c. in carloads and 15c. in less than carloads.

Chlorinated Rubber — Supplywise, this item was not in a good position and the situation in chlorine was in part responsible. Demand was going along at very high levels and appeared likely to continue that way. The 5, 10 and 20 cps. was listed at 58c. in carloads and 59c. to 60c. in less than carloads. The 125 and 1,000 cps. was listed at 60c. in carloads and 61c. to 62c. in less than carloads.

Glue—The production of hide glue during December amounted to 5,624,232 pounds, according ot the Bureau of Census. During the previous month it was 5,971,537 pounds. The output in December of 1949 was reported at 4,900,743 pounds. Shipments during December of last year amounted to 5,834,664 pounds, a lesser amount than the previous month's figure of 6,344,644 pounds. The shipments during December of 1949 amounted to 5,305,910 pounds. Stocks at the end of December last year were 7,352,242 pounds, while at the end of the previous month they were 7,562,674 pounds. The stocks at the end of December in 1949 amounted to 11,884,633 pounds.

GE Promotes Albro

Clyde E. Albro of the General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass., has been appointed sales development supervisor for mica products, with headquarters in Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Albro came with the General Electric Company's apparatus department in 1942, and joined the chemical department at its formation in 1945 as a sales representative in Philadelphia. In 1948 he was transferred to the Pittsburgh office where he worked as sales representative until his present appointment.

Calco Names Agent

The pigment department of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Donald S. Barnes sales representative for the Cincinnati, Ohio, territory. Prior to joining Calco, Mr. Barnes was associated with C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa., and R. T. Vanderbilt & Co., New York.

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Witco Chemical Develops New Tallate Drier Line

A new, high quality line of tallate driers has been developed by Witco Chemical Company, New York, under the trade name "Witalls." The company states that the new driers are not to be considered solely as substitutes for naphthenates, but as high quality driers in their own right. Tallates were used as substitutes for naphthenates during World War II, but have been improved because of better raw materials and manufacturing methods.

According to the company, "Witalls" combine excellent drying power and light color in uniform, controlled products. Other characteristics are said to include reliable metal content, stability to storage, freedom from objectionable odor, and a wide range of compatibility with paint vehicles. A technical report on the properties of "Witalls" can be obtained on request to Witco, 295 Madison avenue, New York.

Burgess Pigment Names K. Cary Vice-President

Burgess Pigment Company, Paterson, N. J., has appointed Kenneth B. Cary vice-president in charge of the rubber and plastics sales division. Prior to joining Burgess Pigment in 1949, Mr. Cary was associated with Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Hamilton Laboratories, R. T. Vanderbilt Company and Okonite Company.

The company has also added John D. McAleer to its staff as a technical sales representative, working from the main offices of the concern. Mr. McAleer was most recently attached to the New York sales offices of the Okonite Company.

Brit. Oil and Color Group To Fete Past Presidents

The Oil & Colour Chemists Association, a British group, will honor past presidents of the organization at a dinner meeting to be held February 21 at the Criterion restaurant, London. The ceremony will consist of the presentation of replicas of the presidential jewel, symbol of the office, to the past heads of the association.

The past presidents to be honored include Dr. H. H. Morgan, C. A. Klein, Noel Heaton, J. A. Frome Wilkinson, G. A. Campbell, Dr. G. F. New A. J. Gibson, W. E. Wornum, Dr. H. W. Kenn Kennan and Dr. L. A. Jordan.

Souvenir from Spain

The holiday memento received by OPD from Magin Alfonso, paint manufacturer, Barcelona, Spain, is a simple single-leaf calendar for 1951, accompanied by a "Historia del Ano 1950," a volume of about 100 pages, occupied mainly with cartoons by the noted Valentin Castanys, from El Correo Catalan, one for each day in the year, and covering a great variety of subjects.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Changes Company Name

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I., has changed its name to The Barrelled Sunlight Paint Company. The move was taken to identify the company with "Barrelled Sunlight," the registered trade name of its line of interior and exterior paints and enamels. It was emphasized, however, that the action in no way affected the management or ownership of the company.

Trade Briefs

William M. Zoll, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Harrisburg, Pa., office, has been appointed director of the Harrisburg Civil Defense Corps.

Michael J. Merkin, president of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, has been named a member of the paint advisory committee of the National Production Authority.

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DuPont Assigns Four To Rayon Dept. Posts

Four personnel changes in three divisions of the rayon department have been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Dr. Edward F. Wesp, director of the viscose rayon research section, has been made assistant manager of the planning division, succeeding W. Samuel Carpenter, 3rd, who recently returned to the rayon division as assistant director of production. Dr. E. A. Tippetts, assistant director of the viscose rayon research section, has been named director.

Henry C. Froehling, manager of development and promotion of "Orlon" acrylic fiber and "Acele" acetate rayon, has been appointed assistant director of sales of the acetate division in charge of sales promotion and development and fabric development. Walter R. Heed, who has been working on the sales promotion of "Orlon" acrylic fiber for the past year, has been made manager of the sales promotion section of the acetate division.

Armour Foundation Plans Two Symposiums June 11-16

Two scientific symposiums will convene June 11 to 16 at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago. Both will be three-day meetings sponsored by Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

A symposium on "Analysis and Metallography of Titanium" will meet June 11 to 13. There will be panel sessions on instrumental analysis, gases in titanium, chemical methods, and metallography. This will be the first comprehensive symposium on recent advances in titanium analysis. Viewpoints of the manufacturer, user, and research scientist will be stressed.

A symposium on "Surfaces," the fourth annual affair of its kind to be sponsored by the foundation, will meet June 14 to 16. The geometry and structure of organic and inorganic surfaces, including biological, will be discussed.

Diethyl Acetylsuccinate Reaction Data Offered

A variety of reactions involving diethyl acetylsuccinate, recently made available for the first time in research quantities, is described in a data sheet issued by Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, Boston.

The product, described as a beta-keto ester, is shown to be highly reactive and useful in the synthesis of a wide range of organic compounds, including many organic acids and ketones.

Compounds of particular interest are the pyrazolones, which are useful as intermediates in azo dyes, and certain coumarins which are fluorescent in alkaline solution. The chemical also has uses as an intermediate in the synthesis of compounds with biocidal activity.

Northeast Oil Chemists Schedule Meeting Apr. 3

The Northeast Oil Chemists Society will hold its next dinner meeting April 3 at 6:30 p. m. at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Guest speaker will be Dr. M. Mattikov, director of research, Refining Uninc., New York, who will discuss "Some Aspects of the Chemistry of Refining Fatty Oils."

Thompson Joins Pacific Paint as Purchasing Agent

Leslie E. Thompson has joined Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, Berkeley, Calif., as purchasing agent. Mr. Thompson comes to Pacific Paint from California Ink Company, also in Berkeley, where he worked in both the purchasing and sales departments. Leon Bowen will serve under Mr. Thompson as assistant purchasing agent.

Diamond Issues Plastics Data

The technical service division of the research and development department of Diamond Alkali Company has issued two reference data folders of special interest to plastics molders, extruders, laminators and fabricators.

The first folder, "Evaluation of Stabilizers for Vinyl Stocks Containing Chlorowax 40," reports the results of a laboratory study of two standard stabilizer formulations. The second folder, "Bulletin No. 4—Evaluation of Inert Fillers in Vinyl Plastics," details how Diamond-formulated precipitated calcium carbonates, made in eight different grades, meet vinyl plastic compounders requirements. Copies of both publications are available upon letterhead request to Diamond, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Glidden Names Ferguson

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Ford M. Ferguson vice-president in charge of its trading operations.

Trade Briefs

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., has appointed Earl Errich product director for linings and coatings. He was formerly in the technical service department.

Robert P. Schwalbach, office and accounting manager of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's Wadhams division, Milwaukee, Wis., has retired. He had been associated with the company forty years. His successor is Elmer P. Hintz.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, and its two major domestic affiliates have adopted plans calling for payment of up to $300,000 in rewards for evidence leading to the conviction of anyone responsible for crimes of violence in connection with sabotage.

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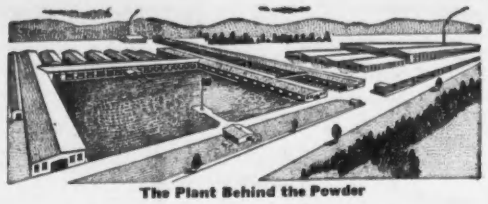

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Leather — Plasticizer (US 2404313) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal - Fabricating — Plasticizer (US 2404313) in coating compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (US 2404313) in coating compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (US 2404313) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels and dopes containing vinyl copolymer resins.

Paper—Plasticizer (US 2404313) compositions of vinyl copolymer resins used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics — Plasticizer (US 2404313) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing vinyl copolymer resins.

Resin — Plasticizer (US 2404313) for vinyl copolymer resins.

Rubber — Plasticizer (US 2404313) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (US 2404313) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer (US 2404313) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (US 2404313) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Cyanamid Names Martin

The plastics and resins division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has assigned N. C. Martin to act as a consultant to firms rquiring technical assistance in the production of weather-proof bag seams and weather-proof solid and corrugated fiber board. Mr. Martin will be particularly concerned in the use of Cyanamid's "Urac 180," a liquid urea-formaldehyde resin, "Urac 110," a powdered neat urea resin, and the company's new ketonealdehyde resin, "Ketac 1156." Information on the last-named resin is available from Cyanamid's plastics department, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Atlantic Co. Develops New Gasoline Refining Process

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has developed a new process of gasoline refining which it says produces substantially better quality gasoline and in substantially greater quantities from a given amount of crude oil than is obtainable from methods now in use.

The process differs from current ones chiefly in the type of catalyst used and its performance. The catalyst is platinum, but the quantity and the manner in which it is used have not been disclosed. In the new method, the components of raw gasoline are changed by the catalyst and made to yield higher octane ratings. The raw gasoline is vaporized in a furnace, passed through the new catalyst and afterward condensed.

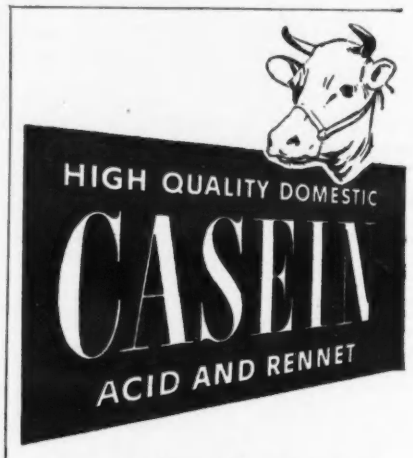
The process, developed after four years of intense research by Atlantic Refining scientists, is being made available to other petroleum refiners on a royalty basis.

Trade Briefs

Creole Petroleum Corporation, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has elected E. A. Grimes to the board of directors.

Rouse Simmons, former president of Republic Petroleum Company and more recently vice-president in charge of exploration of Basin Oil Company, has been elected president of Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation.

Dr. George M. Saunders, medical director, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has been appointed to the Post-Graduate Medical School of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center as associate clinical professor of industrial medicine.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the announcement of price ceilings on corn, cottonseed and soybean oils by the Office of Price Stabilization. Prices of cottonseed oil were rolled back 2 cents per pound and corn and soybean oils, 1 cent per pound. The order setting ceilings for the three vegetable oils provides for adjustments and differentials for customary discounts, premiums, different grades, quality and type of container. Ceilings on crude cottonseed and soybean oils are at or below levels of most trading during December and January, O.P.S. stated. Price index declined 2.1 points.

Consuming interest improved following the announcement of ceilings and sales of crude soybean oil were fairly active, while business was slow in corn and cottonseed owing to scarcity of offerings. Peanut oil was unchanged and in light demand.

Coconut oil was higher with the increased cost of copra. Edible olive oil was stronger and lifted fractionally due to the steady advancing cost of replacements.

Tung oil was exempted from the price controls and advanced 1¼ cents per pound under improved consuming demand. Other drying oils were without change and firm. Linseed oil was inactive, while withdrawals against contracts were larger than at this time last year. Dehydrated castor oil was scarce and strong, with producers allocating supplies to regular customers and turning down new business. Refined fish oils remained firm, reflecting the scarcity of new crude oil.

Cottonseed Oil

Price ceilings on bleachable cottonseed oil future contracts were announced at 26.40c. per pound, tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange and at 25.95c. per pound, same basis on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange by the Office of Price Stabilization last week. Ceiling on refined cottonseed oil covered six different grades in tankcars from bleachable prime summer yellow oil, to high titre hydrogenated deodorized oil in bags.

Trading in bleachable oil futures was resumed on Tuesday and quite active. Old crop months were maintained at the ceiling of 26.40c. for March-July inclusive, while new crop months, September forward were traded at from 25 to 90 points below the ceiling level.

Ceiling on crude cottonseed oil was placed at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and 23¼c., Texas. Business was reported light and spotty at ceilings, due to scarcity offerings.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	242	26.40	26.40	26.40B
May	417	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	275	26.40	26.40	26.40B
September	76	26.40	26.05	26.00@26.08
October	61	26.15	25.35	25.30@25.40
December	46	25.83	24.70	24.70S

Total sales, 1,117 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Ceiling prices prevail for crude cottonseed oil at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil at 20½c., same basis. Cottonseed meal quoted at $83 per ton f.o.b. mills, sacked. Cottonseed cake, $75 to $76 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi mills. Many mills closing down for the season.

Linseed Oil

Activity was restricted to withdrawal of oil against current contracts last week. The call for deliveries was heavy and reported well above the volume taken at this normally quiet period. Prices were unchanged and firm. Raw oil was maintained at 22.60 to 22.80 per pound, tankcars, zone 3, February-August delivery. Drums were held at 23.80c. per pound, carlots.

Minneapolis.—Raw linseed oil prices held at the 22c. per pound level, in accordance with price ceiling regulations. Some replacement business was reported by local crushers but, generally, little new business was accomplished. With ICC having complete control over tankcars in the United States, there was little that crushers could do about filling shipping instructions.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,040,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	227,000,000	195,040,000

Flaxseed—Seed offerings continued light. Market firm.

Minneapolis.—Although flaxseed traders awaited some kind of action on price ceilings from the OPS, there was nothing of that nature developing out of Washington last week. With flaxseed, as well as most other grains approaching parity levels, it is expected flax may be frozen around $4.85 to $4.89 a bushel, basis Minneapolis, on No. 1 seed, with the usual differentials applying at other markets.

Crushers managed to acquire only 10 spot cars of flaxseed and 21 cars on a "to-arrive" basis last week. They paid anywhere from $4.85 to $4.88 a bushel, where the anticipated "freeze" might be. Producers, however, were reluctant to make offerings—holding out until something develops on the ceiling freeze. Shipments were restricted by a shortage of boxcars.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	294,100	260,100	56,100	78,200
Since Sept. 1	20,978,600	12,160,300	3,045,600	2,024,400

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Olive oil, edible, 10c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 17, 1950
225.0	227.1	221.8	117.3	116.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Demand active, but sales limited to regular customers. Market strong, due to scarcity of castor beans. Bodied ranged from 37.60c. to 40.60c. per pound, tankcars, and unbodied, 36.10c. to 39.10c. as to seller.

Corn—Prices were rolled back 1c. per pound by the Office of Price Stabilization last week. Crude oil was ceiled at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, midwest mills and refined oil at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago.

Coconut—Crude oil was stronger and lifted to 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, reflecting the increased cost of copra. Business was reported quiet.

Copra—This market was stronger and light offerings were lifted to $285 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Demand was active for shipment to Europe.

Oiticaca—Market was firm at the recent advance. Trading was fairly active, but offerings were limited for prompt and forward delivery. Tankcars were maintained at 32c. per pound, New York, prompt, and 31½c. forward delivery.

Olive—Increased cost of replacements continued to stiffen edible oil on spot. Trading was quiet for spot delivery, but supplies were closely held at $3.50 to $3.75 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Imports of edible oil totaled 1,850 drums at New York last week, for delivery against former contracts. Olive foots were firm at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to quantity. Arrivals amounted to 900 tons at New York last week for delivery to a large consumer.

Palm—Stocks on the spot were limited to small drum lots, which were quoted nominally at 27c. per pound, drums. Malayan producers of palm oil will receive in 1951 a substantially better price than last year for their production, according to a report from the American Embassy, London. The United Kingdom's Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase oil at a price of approximately $292.60 per long ton, f.o.b. Malaya, an increase of 40 percent for the price of $207.20 paid in 1950. The Ministry of Food has agreed further to absorb the 1952 production in Malaya at a price to be arranged later.

Soybean—Office of Price Stabilization placed a ceiling on crude oil of 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur last week, which was 1c. less than previous sales. Trading improved and moderate sales were reported at the ceiling for delivery through June. Refined edible oil was quoted at 23.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, based on the ceiling for crude. Soybeans ceiling was indicated at $3.33 per bushel at Chicago

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	83	20.50	20.50	20.50B
April	2	20.50	20.50	20.50B
May	52	20.75	20.50	20.50B
July	121	20.60	20.35	20.50B
September	48	20.50	19.30	20.10@20.15
October	23	20.10	19.75	19.70@19.85
December	6	19.40	19.00	19.05@19.15
January	..	....	....	18.90@19.14

Total sales, 335 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Removal of tung oil from control

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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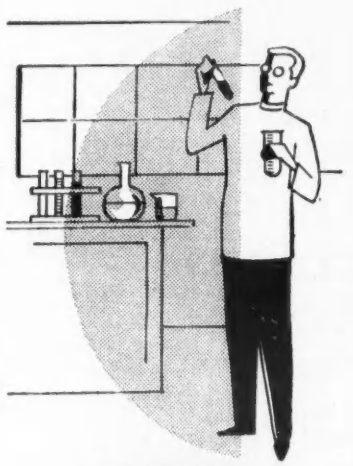

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regulation resulted in an advance of 1¼c. per pound. Trading was fairly active up to 39¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, with the price pegged at 39½c. Drums were lifted to 41½c. per pound, carlots, and 42c. for smaller quantities. Offerings of domestic oil were light and firm at 39c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Demand was light and spotty for immediate needs at sellers ceilings. Buying interest was limited as the trade preferred to await clarification. Market was steady with prices covering a wide range, depending upon sellers ceilings.

Lard—This market was steady. Export inquiry was active for export for government account. Lard stocks in the United States totaled 88,753,000 pounds, February 1, compared with 70,862,000 pounds, January 1; 92,949,000 pounds, February 1, 1950, and 5-year February 1 average of 118,710,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks amounted to 43,542,115 pounds, February 15 against 41,696,000 pounds February 1 and 53,871,470 pounds, February 15, last year.

Tallow—Consuming inquiry was active and moderate volume of business took place at sellers ceilings. Many contracts contained a clause that the purchase price did not violate any price control regulations. Fancy was reported sold on the basis of 18½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Refined—Trading in refined grades continued inactive. Prices were unchanged and steady for light pressed at 22c. per pound, and alkali refined, 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Business in crude oil also was quiet. Crude sardine was scarce and nominal at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and crude menhaden at same price, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—The past week has witnessed a complete lack of trading here on crude sardine oil. Last sale was made at 18½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Tuna oil continued scarce with resale oil sold at 16c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Sperm — The Netherlands government has contracted to purchase the entire whale oil output of the Netherlands Whaling Company at a price equivalent to $321 per metric ton for first quality oil, according to the Consulate General, Amsterdam. The Netherlands this season again is represented by one whaling expedition headed by the factory ship William Berendsz. Because the output from the one expedition has been sufficient to meet only less than half of the Netherlands annual whale oil requirements, there have been some discussions between the owners of the William Barendsz and officials of the Netherlands Government on a proposal to construct a second factory ship.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—The meal market was steady to stronger with fairly active trading. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was offered in very limited quantities at $74 basis Mississippi Valley points, February shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $83 per ton Memphis.

Linseed Meal—Market became firmer and prices were boosted $4 to $5 per ton. Resale pressure slackened.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market reacted higher last week. Feed manufacturers and country distributors bought sparingly. Resale pressure was still present, although a little more of the loose supplies were cleaned out. Extracted meal for February-July shipment was lifted to $64.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller meal to $65.50 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	15,680,000	16,920,000
Since Sept. 1	472,800,000	436,151,000

Peanut Meal—This market was stronger, with fairly good buying interest. Forty-five percent old process peanut meal was offered in limited quantities at $71 per ton basis Southeastern mills, February shipment, with solvent meal available at $1 per ton less. March was $71 bid, with very few sellers.

Soybean Meal — The government announced the ceiling price on bulk soybean meal at $74 per ton basis Decatur. Oil was set at 20½c. and beans at $3.33. Most processors and sellers of soybean meal have raised prices to the ceiling for March-September shipment, but buyers were standing by. There was spotty trading for nearby shipment only at $69 to $70 bulk, Decatur. Southeastern production meal is becoming very limited, since exporters bought very heavily for shipment to Southeastern ports. Forty-one percent and forty-five percent sacked meal has traded at $77 to $80 basis Southeastern mill points, February, March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax — Increased cost of crude grades for shipment, which brought the cost of refined grades above some ceiling resulted in the withdrawal of several refiners from the market to await clarification of price regulations. Prices of crude grades on spot also were withdrawn and the market was merely nominal.

Carnauba—This market reacted higher last week, with the absorption of cheap lots for shipment from Brazil. This brought prices back to former levels. Consuming demand continued inactive, which weakened the market early in the period. Prices were more or less nominal depending upon the cost of replacements from Brazil. No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, and refined, $1.28 to $1.30, on spot, depending upon quantity and seller; No. 1 yellow, $1.31 to $1.33 and No. 2, $1.29 to $1.31.

Official estimate forwarded to the Department of Commerce by the American Consul at Fortaleza, Brazil, places the 1950-51 crop year production of carnauba wax in Brazil at 11,000 metric tons, slightly over the usual production level of 10,000 to 10,500 metric tons. High prices being received for the material, it was stated, has encouraged natives to search out new sources and isolated stands which accounts for the increased production. While final figures have not been tabulated, it is still expected that the 1950 exports will exceed 12,000 metric tons. Exports during the first nine months amounted to 9,763 tons of which 7,735 tons were for the United States.

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1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, 4' dia. x 17' high stainless steel horizontal tubes, 388 sq. ft. Cone bottom.

1—Double effect Zaremba Evaporator, first effect STAINLESS STEEL, horizontal stainless steel tubes, 388 sq. ft. Second effect all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—5' x 26' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, each with screw feeder, 10 H.P. motor and reducer, motor driven Raymond #8L exhauster, also motor driven Sturtevant exhauster and cyclone.

1—3' x 22' Rotary Calciner or Dryer, with chrome alloy steel shell, ⅞" thick, 5 H.P. motor reducer, oil burner, etc.

1—Traylor Rotary Cooler with tires and girth gear, equipped with 6—12" dia. x 12' long MONEL tubes, MONEL heads, 7½ H.P. motor and gear reducer.

1—8' dia. Raymond Air Separator, "whizzer" type, V-belt drive and 15 H.P. motor.

5—30" x 30" Shriver Iron Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, washing type, each with 36 chambers, 2" cake, gear closing device.

3—32" x 32" Smith Valle Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frames.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with 10 H.P. motor.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

6—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (3—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

2—5' x 15' Abbe silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with V-belt drive and 40 H.P. 3/60/440-220 volt motor, 450 RPM, Silex over rubber lining.

5—Rotex Sifters; #53, 40" x 120" 3-deck, with 5 H.P. motor; 2—40" x 84" 4-deck with 2 H.P. motors; 1— 40 x 84" 1-deck, with 2 H.P. motor; 1—#23 20" x 81" with 1½ H.P. motor; 1—#11 20" x 48".

2—MIKRO Pulverizers #1 with 7½ H.P. motor and #2 with 10 H.P. motor.

2—Dorr Rake Classifiers, 2-deck, each 36" wide x 30' long with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

3—Ingersoll Rand Class ES, 18 x 7" Vacuum Pumps, 720 cfm; each with 25 H.P. A.C. motor and V-belt drive.

1—Dracco Dust Collector.

15—Mixing Tanks; 15' x 10'8", 12' x 8'6", 10' dia. x 7', 10 x 8' with steam coils and agitators; 6 x 5', 7 x 7' with agitators.

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12—ROTARY DRYERS: 3'6" x 24' Aluminum; 4' x 30' Monel; 5'4" x 40' Stainless Steel; 2' x 15', 5' x 24', 5' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 60', 9' x 85', 11'6" x 120'.

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1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel 40" Suspended type Centrifuge.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused".

6—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors with impeller agitator and drives, 1,750 gal.

2—J. H. Day Mogul Mixers, 2½ gal.

3—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

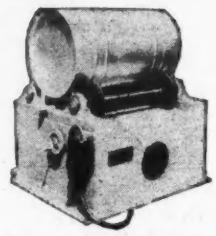
3—Buffalo Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6, 12 & 15 shelves.

3—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers, open delivery with hydraulic closing device.

1—Ruggles Cole Dryer, 7½' x 60'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900



DRUM ROLLER
JUST WHAT YOU HAVE WAITED FOR
Adjustable from 2 to 60 gal. drums.

Equipped with 1/2 H.P. single phase motor with Reeves Drive to regulate speed, push button starter, cord & plug. Immediate Delivery.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FOR SALE

2—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Pillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel-jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can-auto., semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
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AUTOCLAVE
42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED
Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

2 Type 316 s.s. Pressure Leaf Filters, twenty 24" dia. leaves.
New 10½' x 16' Face Feinc Acid Resistant Rotary Vac. Filter, complete.
Christie Dryer, 54" x 45', complete unit.
2 Hersey rotary dryers, 18" x 16' and 4' x 30'.
2 Shriver Filter Presses, Iron, 12", having 32 chambers & 24" with 13 chambers.
B.&J. Rotary Cutters, #0, #1½ S.S., #2, #2½, all with AC motors.
Devine single drum 4' x 8' Vac. Dryer.
Day 15 gal. Jkfd. Mixer, 2 cored Masticator Arms, with gear reducer & 5 HP motor.
Stokes #138 Vac. Shelf Dryer, shelves 24" x 36", complete with accessories.
Autoclave, Steel, 6' x 20', jkfd. & agitd., 20 HP motor
Raymond #45 Imp Mill, with manganese hammers, grind chamber 30" x 16".
2 Struthers Wells S.S. 5' x 16' single drum Dryers, with 7½ HP motors.

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You Can BANK on the

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

OFFERINGS FROM STOCK

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1—Devine #3, Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer. Also other sizes.
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3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray & Truck Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber Lined.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, #200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—#7 Sweetland Filter Bottom Drainage. Also #10 & #12. Oliver, Feinco and Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.

KETTLES AND TANKS
1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
2—New Pfaudler 65 gal. glass lined Jack. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack. Kettles, 50 to 1000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 10,000 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—#1, #0, & #0000 Raymond Mills.
8—Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, 3 to 50 H.P.
1—Sturtevant 20" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
1—9"x24", 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 4½'x24". Also other sizes.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x4' & smaller sizes.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 6 gal. sizes. Rotary Cutters, Lab to 40 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill 30 HP. Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES
6—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60" Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex 20"x64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

MISC AND SPECIALS
6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo. Also Temp. Apparatus.
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
Imperg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 5E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
6—Filling Machines, Liquid, Paste and Powder.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Head Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps, Steam. Belt & Motor Driven.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET NEW YORK 6 N Y

Cyanamid Issues New Data Sheet Series of Specification Proposals

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published the first of a new series of technical data sheets designed to assist paint manufacturers in the use of Cyanamid resins in the surface coatings required by the rearmament program. The first batch of sheets run to nineteen suggestions for government specifications, ranging from military specification MIL-E-10687 (ORD), November 15, 1950, for quick-drying, lustreless enamel for ammunition to joint army-navy specification JAN-P-72, April 30, 1946, for a general purpose lacquer-resisting synthetic primer. Additional technical data sheets are expected to be issued as development work progresses.

FOR SALE
TANK CAR TANKS
For Storage

8—6,500-Gallon, *Non-Coiled, Extra Heavy Plate
Above Tanks Suitable for Acid Storage

Coiled and Non-Coiled
Cleaned — Painted — Tested
7—8,000 Gal.* 2—10,000 Gal.*
1—4,500 Gal.*** 1— 6,500 Gal.***
*—1 ***—3 Compartment Tanks

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
13454 S. Brainard Avenue
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"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

A RELIABLE SOURCE
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RELIABLE EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
1—Stainless Steel 16" Sieve Plate Column.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Press, 26 chambers.
1—Stainless Steel 2,400 gal. Closed Tank. Horiz. with monel coils.
3—Louisville 6' x 50' Steam Tube Dryers.
1—Pfaudler 5 gal. Lab. Reactor—Glass Lined.
1—Premier U4—S.S. Mill—20 H.P. 3/60/220-440.
1—Oliver Continuous Filter, 8' x 12'—300 sq. ft.
1—ATM. Co. 26" S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuge—Imperforate Basket, DMD.
1—Tolhurst 30" Sus. Style Centrifuge—Perf. Steel Basket—DMD.
2—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.

List your surplus with us. Many calls for units to speed mobilization efforts.
Ask for Bulletin A-26 Listing Hundreds of additional items.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
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1—Copper Beer Still Column, 24" dia.
1—Copper Rectifying Column, 34" dia.
1—Copper Pot Still, 6' dia., 1,830 gal.
10—Wood Tanks, 1,350 to 5,800 gal.
2—Hydraulic Fruit Presses.
Pumps, Compressors, Motors, etc.
WRITE FOR LIST

FROM STOCK
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, #1-SI; #2.
2—Stainless Tanks, T304, 6,000 gal., Horiz.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal. & 80 gal.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 16" to 30".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
1—Sweetland #10 Filter, Monel leaves.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
4—Ingersoll Rand bronze centrifugal pumps, #1½-CRVN, #1½-CRVNL; new.
2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
2—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mills, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.
1—Robinson 5,000 lb. Powder Mixer.
1—W&P double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, 100 gal.
1—Copper Beer Still Column, 30" dia., with condensers, etc.
4—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".

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"Geared to Serve You"
NEW 50 gal. ceramic reactor.
Rogers 1000 lb. mixer & sifter—7½ H.P.
Abbe jack. pebble mills—32" x 36".
Devine rot. vac. dryer 2' x 8' complete.
Rotex 20 x 40 sifter—2 sops.
Devine 9 shelf dryer—40 x 42.
WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

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"Geared to Serve You"
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FOR SALE
Vacuum Dryers: Stokes 55-BB, 20 shelf.
Evaporator: Swenson sgl. effect, 440 sq. ft
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-18, stain. steel.
Dough Mixers: Single-double arm.
Filler: Pneu. Scale 14-spout st. steel.
Tube Fillers-Closers, Automatic and Semi
Filter Sweetland, 12-24" leaves 4" c.c.
Filter Presses: 18" 24", 38" Cl., 12" alum
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 5000 lb capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Capper: Pneu. Scale 2-head automatic.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith. Stokes Triangle. Gump. McMinn. Day. Howes.
Filter: Oliver 3' x 2' vacuum drum.
Viscolizers: 200 gal. Union stain. steel.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
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AIR CONDITIONING UNITS
5 ton Carrier, self contained.
200 ton—York—Freon.

AUTOCLAVES
950# inside WP with Blaw-Knox streaded type agitated turbine, 115 RPM with motor and reducer.
1,800 gal. SS clad, jack'td., ASME U69.
2,000 gal. steel, jack'td., 6'2" x 9' straight side, 200 PSI, agitated.

BLENDERS
Conical, copper, 20", 2.7 cu. ft. W/XP drive.

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Bird, 36" x 30", cont., rubber covered SS.
24" Bird continuous type CH series 200 steel.

CONDENSERS (Surface)
2725 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
3640 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).

CRUSHERS
B&S, 2 roll, 14" x 16", spiked, unused.

DRYERS
Spray, Research Equip. Eng., SS, series 11. Elect. heated, complete.
Buflovak, Drum, vacuum, 24" x 20", SS and aluminum, complete.

DUST COLLECTORS
Cyclone, Birmingham, 10,000 CFM.
Buell type AC-130-9½L.

ELEVATORS—BUCKET
Webster 48' MI Buckets 14" x 7".
Jeffrey 48' MI Buckets 10" x 6".

FEEDERS
Syntron, vibra flow, type F-350.
Jeffrey, Traylor, type 4-JT 155.
Allis Chalmers, electro magnetic, Utah type.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood and steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.

FLAKER
48" x 40", Buflovak, Steel.

KILNS, COOLERS AND DRYERS
#502-20 Roto Louvre.
3' x 48' [illegible] Shell.
4'6" x 40' Traylor.
4' x 60' x 7/16" Shell.
6' x 14' x 9/16" Shell—Struthers-Wells.
7' x 45' x 1/2" Shell—Link-Belt.

KARBATE
Pipe and Fittings (write for list).

MILLS
3 Roll, Ink Mill, Day, 16' x 40".
Grinding Mill, Abbe, Size B.
Four Cage Mill, 22" x 12", outer cage, Abbe.
Cage Mill, 4 row, 36" Stedman.
Hammermill, Jeffrey, 36" x 24", A2.
Hammermill, Williams #3.
Mikro Pulverizer #2.

MIXERS
Blystone, heavy duty, 48" x 6'7".
Champion, type E, size 2.
Super Ajax #3, 180 gals. w/motor.
Readco, 1½SA, single arm, 88 gals.
Double-shaft paddle mixer, 140 cu. ft. NEW.
Double screw mixer 240 cu. ft. NEW.

MOTORS
Quantity of new XP, TFFC and Gearhead motors in stock; write for list.

PUMPS—All sizes and capacities.

SPEED REDUCERS
All sizes and ratios.

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6,500 gals., 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11/16" & 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads—(40).
350 gal. vert. 3' x 6'6" x ¼".
1,400 gal. vert. 8' x 7' x 3/16", cone bottom.
2,100 gal. vert. 9' x 6'6" x 3/16", cone bottom.
2,300 gal. 5' x 17' x ¼", SS, welded.
3,000 gal. hor. 5' x 20' x ¼", hi-chrome.
9,200 gal. hor. 7' x 30' x ½".
9,600 gal. 11' x 13'9" x ⅜".
15,000 gal. vert. 10'6" x 25' x ¼".
15,300 gal. hor., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
17,000 gal. 9'6" x 32' x ¼".
20,000 gal. 10'6" x 30'2" x 5/16" (2).

TOWERS
72' x 29'8"—20 trays—18-855 throughout.
36" x 11" Haveg packed (2 NEW).

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Motorized, Gate 14" Powell.

WELDERS
300 & 400 AMPS Hobart-rebuilt and guar.

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Chemical Executive with excellent office, New York, desires to represent on salary or commission basis, West Coast or Middle West manufacturers either full or part time for sale of pharmaceutical or chemical products. Suite 306, 1501 Broadway, New York City.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Immediate Delivery: New unused 500 gal. Buflovak jacketed steel vacuum mixing kettle complete with 3 h.p. motor, Cleveland reducer & steel stand. Location: Newark, N. J. Not distrs mdse. No dealers. OPD 696.

Stokes High Vacuum pumps—212C, water-cooled 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed, $450. Some unused available. Inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N Y GRamercy 3-1465.

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Wanted: 20" x 48" sifter rotex type made by Orville-Simpson. Please give serial number. OPD 701.

Cash for Surplus

- Surplus Chemicals
- Waste Solvents
- Spoiled Batches

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PRODUCE

With Excellent Used Equipment

1—Buflovak atmospheric dryer, double drum, 32" x 52".

2—#6 Abbe jacketed pebble mills, 55 gals., MD.

1—Louisville dryer, rotary tubular, 4'6" x 25'.

Send for Bulletin 251—Just Off the Press

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Evaporating Kettle, 150 gal. copper, 75 lb. jacket pressure. Preferably with 15 RPM anchor agitator and 3 h.p. explosion proof motor. H. Ohl, S. B. Penick & Company, 50 Church Street, N. Y. C.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 678.

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Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory; bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. Saccharin tablets, effervescent, all strengths, aspirin 5 grains plain, methylcellulose 7½ grains plain and flavored, for immediate delivery. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

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Available for immediate shipment and every month thereafter approximately 200,000 pounds of phthalic anhydride pitch containing 30-35% phthalic anhydride. OPD 698.

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A leading manufacturer of fine and pharmaceutical chemicals has openings for salesmen in New England, Metropolitan New York, and the Gulf States Territory. College degree preferably with a major in chemistry or chemical engineering required. Young men, draft exempt, up to age 35 will be considered. Must be willing to travel. Salary plus expenses. Write giving full information regarding age, education, experience and salary desired. Box 695, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Kettle—monel—300 gal—ag.—jacket
Crystalizer, 3500-gal., Lead Lined—Jacketed.
Roller Mills—2—Ross—16x40.
Dryers 6' x 45'—8'8" x 85'.
Budovac—72 sq. ft. s/s shelves.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 6'x22"—6'x48"—8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Lightnin' Mixers, 1 H.P. expl. pf., bronze.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26".
Oliver Filters 8' x 12', 8' x 12' s/s.
Centrifuge—Bird 40" Batch—Rubberlined.
Fletcher 24" s/s. Centrifuge.
Blowers, Exhausters, Pumps.

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave., Metuchen, N. J.
Metuchen 6-0245

MATERIALS WANTED

We pay high prices and immediate cash for surplus chemicals, drugs, waste solvents, emulsifiers, waxes, resins, plastics, insect repellant, bottles, and all kinds of surplus. Gardena Chemical Co., 325 West 11th Street, Los Angeles 15, California. Phone: Richmond 7-8276.

Do Not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 687.

PLANTS OFFERED

For sale: complete fertilizer works with Sturdevant 40 ton Den and Raymond mill, favorable rail and water rates, 44,000 sq. ft. in mixing plant, commands favorable sales territory. OPD 704.

For rent—about 13,000 sq. ft., 1 floor, 50 ft. brick stack, adjacent land, Camden, New Jersey, might alter and add siding for desirable tenant. Chas. Richman, 35 No. 4th St., Camden, New Jersey. Wo. 3-2899.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway New York 18, N Y

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Paint and Lacquer chemist. Age 28-50. Excellent opportunity for man experienced in formulation of all types of industrial and trade sale coatings to operate paint and lacquer plant in South America. Salary $10,000 and transportation expenses for family. Write giving complete details of personal, academic and work history. All replies held confidential. OPD 697.

Thoroughly experienced shellac bleacher needed. Unlimited possibilities. OPD 661.

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CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .

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Drum Lots—Tank Cars

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- Contaminated Solvents

TRULAND
CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
Box 426, Union, N. J UNionville 2-7260

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted by old established firm, man between the ages of 30 and 40 to headquarter in and travel the Midwestern territory on fertilizer materials. In replying give full details, references and indication of remuneration desired. Party experienced in this field having acquaintance and contacts with fertilizer manufacturers that area will be given preferred consideration. OPD 703.

Wanted—salesman to sell paints and industrial products. Excellent opportunity with progressive organization in a southern New Jersey paint firm. Salary and commission open. Reply to: P. O. Box 7, Raritan, N. J.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmacist registered in Texas, age 50, 25 years retail drug experience, 15 of which was as proprietor. Since 1947 and until March 1, 1951, supervisor of dept. receiving and distributing to compounders raw materials for manufacturing pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Would appreciate personal interview for a position in or south of San Antonio after March 10th. Vincent T. Paulonis, 253-10 Northern Blvd., Little Neck, N Y.

Chemical salesman available, 16 years experience plasticizer sales. Familiar with flameproofing, pigments, stabilizers and vinyl coatings. Can service accounts. Good contacts eastern territory. Reply OPD 700.

PROCESS AVAILABLE

Process available—production of unusual phosphate plasticizers. Desirable properties for many defense requirements. Prefer arrangement including sales development position. Reply OPD 699.

Eaton Announces Key Executive Promotions

Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Company, Detroit, Mich., has announced a number of key executive promotions. Richard C. Hedke, an Eaton employee for forty-three years and vice-president and general manager since 1920, has been advanced to executive vice-president. Raymond F. McDonald, manager of the laundry and dry-cleaning division, with the company for twenty-six years, has been elected a vice-president.

Gerald T. McCray, manager of the industrial chemical division, with Eaton for thirty-three years, has been similarly elected to a vice-presidency. Clayton L. Elliott, former assistant treasurer, with the company for fourteen years, has been elected treasurer. Rotheus P. Cole, manager of of dyestuff division and chief of research, an employee for thirty years, has been elected secretary.

Charlotte Tessens, an employee of the company for forty years, has been re-elected assistant secretary. Howard J. Vetenko, formerly chemist, has been promoted to the position of chief chemist. Berrien Eaton, an employee for thirty-six years, has been reelected president of the concern.

BOUGHT — SOLD

NAPALM, PARADICHLORBENZENE, DDT, NAPHTHALENE, CAUSTIC SODA, CYANIDES, BICHROMATES, SAL AMMONIAC, CHLORINATED AND OTHER SOLVENTS, SODA NITRITE, TITANIUMS, PHENOL, ACIDS, PHOSPHATES, PHTHALIC, MALEIC, PENTA, LITHOPONE, ZINC OXIDE

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Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HANover 2-6970

At Auction
MACHINERY and Equipment
on premises of
PRIMOS CHEMICAL CO.
Primos, Del. Co., Pa.
TUES. FEB. 27th at 11 A.M.

4 Shriver Presses, Blaw Knox Autoclave, Keeler Boiler, Pfaudler Evaporating Kettle, Tolhurst Centrifugal, Edwards Furnace, Baker Cooler, Ball and Pebble Mills, Air Compressors, Furnaces, Pumps, Steel and Wood Tanks, Electric Motors, Narrow Gauge R.R. Tracks, Process Piping, Chemicals, Laboratory Equipment, Office Furniture, etc.

Catalogs Upon Request

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Clear Cellulose Acetate Scrap

Send envelope samples and tonnage available

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Baleen Whale Catch In Antarctic Reported

The total catch of baleen whales during the current Antarctic pelagic whaling season as of January 27, 1951, was equivalent to 7,683 blue-whale units. This figure, which does not include the catch of the Soviet Union's expedition for the two preceding weeks, was reported to the Fish & Wildlife Service by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway.

The catch of 7,683 blue-whale units was nearly half the permissible maximum catch of 16,000 blue-whale units established again by the International Whaling Commission for the current season. This figure compares favorably with the slightly higher 7,944 blue-whale units reported as of January 28, 1950, which was exclusive of the Soviet Union's expedition's catch for the preceding week.

There are nineteen expeditions operating in the Antarctic this season whereas in 1949-50 there were eighteen. The season tentatively is scheduled to close April 7. However, the commission will set an earlier closing date, if necessary, to coincide with the time when the catch appears likely to reach the maximum of 16,000 blue-whale units. In the 1949-50 season, originally scheduled to last from December 22 to April 7 also, the closing date established later was March 15.

The pelagic catch of humpback whales in the Antarctic was ordered to cease February 7, 1951, at 12 p. m.—just one week after the season opened. The determination to close the season was made by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics in accordance with the provisions of the International Whaling Convention.

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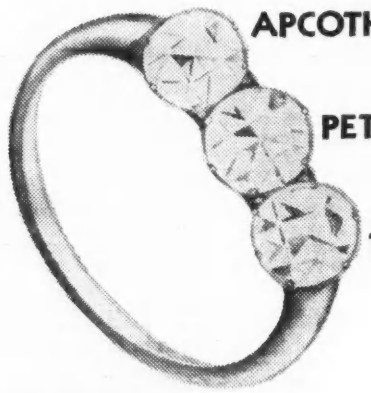

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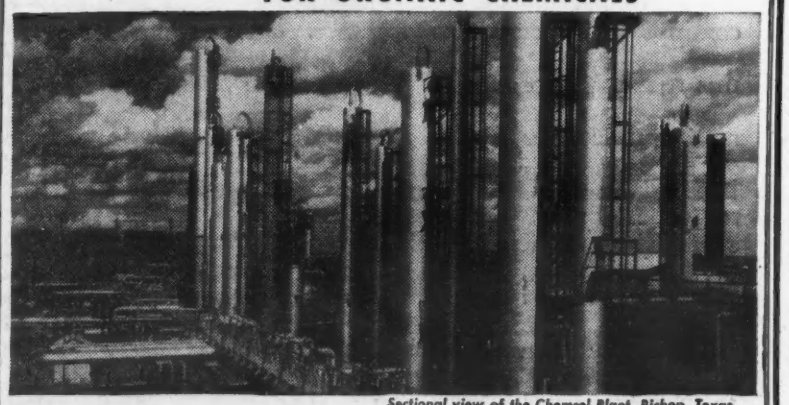

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